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Previous Confessions."—In the extract which we give this evening from a Long Talk of brother Leib, we present a curious discussion, by an eminent leader of that section of the democratic party, called Clintonian, of the question whether the people are in a better condition than they were under the administration of John Adams?—a little enquiry (we hope) will demonstrate that they are not. List then, oh! List, ye immortals of Tammany Hall, for these are the words of your own brother; one who has wintered and summered with you; one who, by the side of your own Clinton, has marked the calamity in your wigwam, in the times that tried men's souls; one who has graced your Indian file with many a torrid fourth of July, when your papooses were sacrificed in honor of the occasion; one who has held an exalted place in the service of Pennsylvania and a still more exalted one in the senate of the United States; who has for eighty-eight years been an attentive observer of public men and measures; this is the man you are now called upon to listen to; this is the man, not a federalist, who tells you truly that your national administration is corrupt and abandoned; that the republic is rapidly on the decline, owing to the profligate and incompetent rulers who have the management of your affairs; and yet a little longer, (I quote his own words, Tammanyans,) yet, a little longer in such hands, and we shall understand how Augustus assuaged the Roman people with the shadows of the Commonwealth, while the substance was held by the hands of Caesar. We see (says he) that in fact the president nominates his successor—but read for yourselves what follows:

N. Y. Herald.

From the Carlisle Herald.

TRACT FROM A LONG TALK
Delivered before the Tammany Society, or Brethren of Principle; at the celebration of their Anniversary, May 13, 1816,

BY DR. MICHAEL LEIB.

"A political association such as this society presents, ought to be the picket guard of a camp, in case of an enemy, always on the alert, and ever watchful to guard against the approaches of every enemy to our republican institutions, and to aid in defending the palladium of our liberties against the assaults of open or concealed enemies. It is a sacred duty which we have pledged ourselves to perform, and from which we cannot shrink without infidelity to our families and our country. What is there so important, so dear to a man as freedom? Disguise thyself as thou will, still slavery, still thou art a bitter draught, and whether the poison be brought upon us by professed friends or avowed foes, 'thou art not the less bitter on that account.' To avert this bitter draught, and to transmit that glorious inheritance acquired for us by a Franklin and a Washington, and the other sages and heroes of the revolution, even to our children, it has become necessary for every patriot in the republic to be upon the watch, and that no son of Tammany should slumber upon his post.

The guards provided by the constitution are founded on the experience of all times, that a republic is always in danger from men in power; and it is by vigilance, unceasing vigilance alone, that it can be preserved. History, said Lord Brougham, is philosophy teaching us an example; let us recur to this useful monitor, and we shall find the melancholy record, that those who were elevated to power by the indulgence of the people, rare exceptions, became the robbers of their rights and the assassins of their happiness. If, then, an examination of the conduct of

men in power in our yet young republic, we shall discover that the same causes which have produced the decline and fall of all republics, are already in operation among us, and arrived at an alarming height; we must resist the sinister encroachments in time, before evil becomes inveterate, and by a recurrence to first principles and a prompt and vigorous opposition to bad men and measures, or nothing short of miraculous interposition can save us from a similar fate with all the republics that have flourished and fallen before us. It will be in vain to pray to Hercules unless we put our own shoulders to the wheel and help ourselves.

Brothers, let us ask ourselves this question, are we in a better condition now as a people and a political party, than we were under the administration of president Adams?—A little enquiry will demonstrate to us that we are not: 'tis true that individuals who were in opposition to his administration, and who call themselves republicans, have profited by the change; but has our country benefited? Have our principles been improved? Has our constitution sustained no rude shock? Have those abuses which were then reprobated been corrected? Have the enormities complained of in former times been avoided or diminished? Has the purity and simplicity of republican manners been preserved or chastened by the example or the practice of the public agents?

President Adams did not pretend to be the friend of a representative democracy. He commenced that famous system of proscription which Mr. Madison has amplified and improved, that 'no man should hold an office under government who thwarted its measures,' with this single difference between them that Mr. Adams directed his vengeance against his political adversaries, against democrats; while Mr. Madison, with a spirit more truly inquisitorial, comprehends within his proscription, men of the same political family to which he professes to belong, and spares and patronizes time serving federalists while he persecutes and destroys independent democrats.

Names only have changed, or we might truly style the present, the administration of Mr. Adams continued. An examination of it will present us with the same features, the same extravagance, the same lust of power, the same disregard of the constitution, the same intolerance, the same impositions, the same injustice, in a word if Mr. Madison had succeeded by inheritance, he could not have been a more humble imitator of the maxims and measures of president Adams, though not of his candor. It was said of Gen. Hamilton, that he pronounced the constitution to be only paper and parchment: from this it would seem as if he had been gifted with the spirit of prophecy, and had foreseen that James Madison would become president of the United States.

Brothers, an accurate observer of the rise & fall of ancient republics, remarks, that "there cannot be a more certain symptom of the approaching ruin of a state, that when a firm adherence to party is fixed upon as the only test of merit, and all the qualifications requisite to a right discharge of every employment, are reduced to this single standard." What then must be our condition, when men are measured, not by their virtues, not by their talents, not by their adherence to republican principles, not by their devotion to their country, but by their attendance at a drawing-room, their subserviency to an executive magistrate, and an adherence to his party! To question the propriety of any measure, however it may be at war with all former professions, however injurious it may be thought to the public welfare, is sufficient to proscription of the individual who has this daring; and no merit, nor past services can arrest his doom. The offices of the people are thus made the means of corruption, and public officers, who of right belong only to the people, hold their offices by a kind of feudal tenure, and are converted into a body of Swiss, to march & to counter march, to present or to lay down their arms, to take aim, or to charge bayonet, as the captain general or some

satrap of his may direct.—Does this state of things, that you cannot be ignorant of, manifest the purity or the integrity of our government? We have no longer a republican party, holding the principles contained in the declaration of independence as sacred, and a rule of conduct for the government of a free people. It has been prostrated by power, and a party has arisen upon its ruins, composed of the friends of executive magistrates, not unaptly compared to the Butes of Great Britain, household troops made up of the king's friends. It is not a party of federalists, but of a character more abhorrent to the publican mind; it is a party using old and reverend names as a mask, who are oligarchs in practice, and use British maxims and British examples for their guide. The king can do wrong in England, and here the president can do no wrong, according to existing maxims. There, a chancellor of exchequer directs the national representatives like puppets; and here a secretary of the treasury, a hopeful and an imported sprig from the stock of monarchy, speaks to the representatives of freemen, as a pedagogue would to his school boys.—There venality stalks abroad in the face of day, and here it is covered only with a cobweb veil.—There, vice is arrayed in dignity, here it is studded with littleness and meanness. There the hard earnings of the poor are snatched from them without a sympathy; and here the purse of freemen are considered as open, to glut the cupidity and the avarice of men in power. There, war is considered a pastime, and here it is a chess board for political gamblers to play upon. This short analogy will satisfy you, my brethren, that instead of a republican, we have the rule of oligarchs, who make public functionaries as George the Third makes knights of the Bath, or a minister of his members of Parliament; and that in such hands we shall soon finish our republican career.

What has become of economy, the boast of democrats, nay the pass word to power? Have we seen any glimmerings of it through the darkness of the times? Shall we look for it in a late act of congress to increase their pay to more than 12 dollars a day? Commerce is languishing, manufactures are at a stand, the currency embarrassed, taxes heavy, and the people in difficulties; and yet at such a moment, & with an enormous public debt upon their shoulders, our economical and democratic administration, so called, more than double the congressional pay! The people to be sure will no longer have cause to complain of long sessions, for as members of congress are salaried by economy, the course of legislation will be as rapid as impatience itself would desire. Hereafter congress will be enabled to dispatch its business in about three months, or less, and then the economical advocates of the new republican school may comfort themselves with an allowance of seventeen dollars a day.

But, brothers, there is a feature in this measure which so strongly marks the degeneracy of the times, that I must be permitted to call your particular attention to it. The act, which more than doubles the pay of the members of congress, is ushered into the world by a false title; it is a fraud upon the public, and a deception practised to keep the people ignorant of the measure, as if the authors were ashamed or afraid it should be known. There is a littleness a meanness in it which has no legislative parallel in our country. The act is entitled "an act to alter the mode of compensating members of congress." Is this true? The mode of compensation remains the same, while the amount is more than doubled. The speaker, no doubt draws his check as usual. The money, I suppose, is put into his hands by the treasury, and the sergeant at arms calls at the bank, receives the money and pays it over to the members. Unless then this method be altered, the mode remains the same: how unworthy then of a national legislature to resort to a contemptible artifice to cover their outrage by its proper name, and say at once, that it was an act to double or treble the pay of members of congress, & to place them upon the pension list? This

shall have been honest; and an indication of their conviction, that the dead would bear the light.

Brothers, with real sorrow I say it, our republic is rapidly on the decline. That constitution which was made by the patriots and sages of our country, by the best hands, and by the best hearts in it, is already little more than a caput mortuum; & yet a little longer in such hands, we shall understand how Augustus amused the Roman people with the shadows of the Commonwealth, while the substance was held by the hands of Caesar. We see already, that in fact, the president nominates his successor; he nominates and appoints the secretary of state, and an imperial senate consultum, under executive advisement, constitutes the secretary of state president. The people are amused with slips of paper, upon which names are written; & they carry them to the poll and drop them into a box, and this is called the right of suffrage and the election of their public functionaries; when in fact sixty-five members of congress, out of two hundred and eighteen, prohibited by the constitution from being electors, assembled in divan, drilled for the purpose, and exercise the functions of electors by dictating to the people who shall be their president.

And all such men pretend to popular favour or public confidence? No, brothers, we have tried and found them wanting; let them retire from their stations, and be it our duty to look for men to supply their places, who will not abuse their trust, who will administer the government in its true spirit, and not employ it for their own horrid or ambitious purposes. Let not the walls of the rebuilt palace (as it is nicknamed) be profaned by the occupancy of a tenant, who ingloriously surrendered that palace and the national capital to a band of modern Saracens, under another Omar, without a struggle; and by a dastardly flight from the field of battle, appalled and dismayed the yeomanry of the country, who, with a different example from their chief magistrate, would have died in its defence.

Brothers, we have too much cause for sorrow and alarm, when we see venality, in almost every department of the government; prodigality and profligacy walking hand in hand; honest men driven from office for daring to think as freemen; women interfering and directing public affairs; embassies planned to make room for a brother-in-law; servants of the people assembling the pomp state of Persian satraps; when we see the constitution estimated as a piece of old parchment, and an oath of office considered as imposing no moral obligations; when we see an English adventurer, who is not by British laws, released from his allegiance, and who are illustrious chief magistrates pronounced an English agent not ten years ago, palysing the sinews of this nation in time of war with his monarch; and exercising a controul over its destinies; while we are seized with astonishment at the phenomenon, we cannot but behold in these things the rapid decline of this still infant Republic, and its hasty march on the road to ruin.

I am aware, brothers, that in giving you this imperfect portrait of our affairs, and in daring to speak as a freeman, I expose myself to the malady of corrupt men, and that all their curs and spaniels will be let loose upon me. Be it so, let them rail and let them revile; the only regret I shall feel on the occasion will be, in the reflection, that the money and the offices of the people are employed to stifle free inquiry, and to sap the foundation of our republican system. But while I have the power of utterance, and am not gagged by a sedition law, nothing shall deter me from raising my feeble voice to unmask hypocrisy, and expose corruption. It was not to become the panderers of professed republicans out of office, but tyrants when in; that we united our efforts with them to reduce President Adams to a private station. It was not a change of masters and a change for the worse too, which strung our nerves to resistance in the contest of '99 and 1800; it was principles and not men, which then formed our mettle, and which I trust we never

shall abandon, but with our lives.—If the conduct of the men of our choice be worthy of our cause and worthy of themselves; if republicans sustain the high character to which they pretend; as well in as out of power, we owe it to our principles and justice to give them our cordial support; but if they become our betrayers, and seek our ruin in their own aggrandizement, they merit a double portion of abhorrence.

To endeavour to gratify ambition or cupidity by the ruin of a friend is the worst of human vices, and ought to consign the perfidious wretch to everlasting infamy. We have been betrayed brothers; power has corrupted the men of our confidence and our choice. A change has become necessary to our safety. Liberty can endure in a pure atmosphere, produced by frequent change; only, in fact, to use the words of an enlightened commentator on the British government. "Exclusion by rotation, is the only bulwark of freedom."

To a democrat who remarked, that many of the old republicans were falling off from him, he replied, "we are numerically and physically as strong as ever, for what we lose among republicans we gain among federalists!"

After the first rocket was fired by the enemy at Bladensburg, Mr. Madison called out. "Come general Armstrong, come colonel Monroe, let us go, and leave it to the commanding general," and galloped from the field!

My husband and I, said the wife of a patriot of modern stamp, who boxed the political compass, are going to Washington to endeavour to get the — Office, and I mean to apply to Mrs. M. to use her influence, and we shall certainly succeed; for the office my husband holds will not maintain us, and there is so little to be done at the law, that we shall be obliged to remove into the country unless Mr. — gets the — Office. They went to Washington and in a few days he returned with the commission in his pocket!!

The nomination to a high and dignified office was depending before the Senate; at the request of Mrs. M. an officer of high rank waited upon a member of the Senate, and in the name of Mrs. M. requested that he would vote for the nomination. "Tell Mrs. M. from me, replied the senator, that I came here to represent the state of —, and not to represent her, and whatever conscience and duty direct, will be done, and beyond this, neither she nor her husband have any thing to expect." This republican answer drew down executive vengeance upon the senator's head.

Mr. Russell, the present minister to Sweden, was designated as the superintendent general of military stores. Mr. Madison desired this place to be given to his brother-in-law, Richard Cutts, and said that he would make provision for Mr. Russell in another way, and out of this grew the Swedish mission; for Cutts was converted into a superintendent-general of military stores, a sort of fifth wheel to a coach, and Mr. Russell was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Sweden.

Mr. Dallas.

By the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, June 11th, 1816.

Ordered, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be issued against each and every delinquent debtor, whose account shall not be settled and paid on or before the first day of August next.

True copy. T. John Breen, C. C.

June 13.

50 Dollars Reward.

Absconded from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, on the 4th day of June,

A Negro Man.

Named HARRY BLUE, about twenty six years old, about five feet five or six inches high; when spoke to, he is rather awkward in answering; he has lost one of his upper teeth, has very thick lips and very large ankles, and turns his feet out very much, has a large scar on one of his arms. It is probable he will change his name. He took with him a pair of oznaburg trousers, and two shirts of the same, one black coat, an old fur hat, one blue roundabout jacket and trousers. I will give forty dollars if taken in Baltimore county, or twenty five if taken in Anne Arundel county, and all reasonable expenses, if he is lodged in jail.

John Mathews.

June 27.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 4.

Federal Republican Tickets.
For the Second Congressional District.
John C. Herbert.

For Members of the Assembly.
Thomas Hood,
Brice J. Worthington,
Jacob Franklin, jun.
Charles W. Hanson.

ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.
FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Charles S. Ridgely,
Daniel Murray.

FOR BORCHESTER COUNTY.
Col. Ezekiel Richardson,
Robert Hart.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S.
Francis M. Hall,
Edward H. Calvert.

FOR FREDERICK.
Major John Graham,
Roger B. Taney.

FOR TALBOT.
John Leeds Kerr,
Allen Bowie.

FOR CAROLINE.
William Potter,
George Reed.

FOR KENT.
Dr. Morgan Brown,
Capt. Frederick Boyer.

FOR CECIL.
Dr. James Scanlan,
James Janney.

FOR ALLEGANY.
William M. Mahon,
William Hillyer.

FOR CHARLES.
Clement Dorsey,
Nicholas Stonestreet.

FOR ST MARY'S.
Raphael Neale,
Col. James Forrest.

FOR CALVERT.
Richard Grahame,
John Chew.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

In this day's paper will be found an

interesting history of the origin and progress of the great question to which the public attention has been drawn—that of universal suffrage. From which it appears, that notwithstanding those

Baltimore gentlemen wish the public elsewhere to believe that the federalists were the enemies of its extension, and that therefore they ought to be banished from the public confidence, they select the very opponents of the measure as the fittest guardians of their interest.

Let the people read the document, judge for themselves, and appreciate that course of duplicity practised by these men in order to promote their own interest at the sacrifice of that of the state. Let them not be deterred, by its length, from giving it an attentive perusal, it will amply compensate them for the time devoted to it.

—

We this day publish a disclosure of

a transaction in relation to Governor

Bowie, to which we invite the attention of considerate men of all parties.

The reader will recollect, that Governor Bowie attended the meeting of

Prince George's where judge Duvall

presided, "with all his governmental

prejudices about him." That meeting,

in fulminating the federal party, com-

plained of improper appointments made

by Governor Winder and his council,

and selected Governor Bowie as an

elector most likely to select a senate

who would render inoperative the evil

likely to arise from such improper ap-

pointments! Imagine what must have

been Governor Bowie's sensations at

the moment that this accusation, and

his nomination, was made.

From this day forward let every de-

mocratic tongue cease criminating the

executive appointments of Governor

Winder. They can find nothing equal

to this of Governor Bowie's.

—

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the Voters of Maryland.

It is known to you, that the city of

Baltimore, for very many years, ex-

ercised unlimited control over the mea-

sures of the state legislature, and ar-

ested or progressed every legislative

act, according to her interest, ambition

or whim. The tyranny thus practised

at length aroused the agricultural

interest, and in 1812 produced cor-

respondent exertions throughout the state,

which eventuated in a return, to the

house of delegates, of men who were

enlightened enough to unriddle, and

bold enough to detect, her course of

soldier policy. The interest of our

city was now not to be gratified at the sa-

crifice of the farming interest. To re-
gain her power, to enable her to dictate,
and rule the freemen of the country,
she is indefatigable; on her immense
wealth she levies contributions to hire
presses; these presses are submitted to
the vigilance of a committee, selected
from either the expectants of office, or
those who are distinguished for their
devotion to the interest of the city, they
circulate the most foul epithets, and
exhibit the most profligate calumnies a-
gainst those distinguished citizens who,
when solicited by you, have the unpar-
donable boldness and uprightness to
prefer your interest to theirs.

To withdraw the public confidence
from the federal party, enters "into the
view and scope of their policy." That
party once destroyed, democracy from
a congeniality of feeling, and from a
sense of gratitude to the hand that ele-
vated it to power, will give a hearty co-
operation in whatever legislative provi-
sions may be required or necessary to rivet
the empire of Baltimore over the state;
then her projects of a general ticket,
her increased representation, and a re-
duction of the delegation from the smaller
counties, will be submitted in the
legislature, and the democrats will be
invited to aid and assist in their passage,
lest another revolution in the public
sentiment, "may again burst open the
door of honor and confidence to the
federal party." Reader, bear this pre-
diction in memory! The writer will un-
fold to you in another address these oc-
cult designs, of these self-denying Bal-
timoreans, the present will be exclusively
confined to the investigation of that
charge so frequently repeated, "that
the federalists were the enemies of uni-
versal suffrage."

A historical detail of the elective franchise, is submitted; it has been gleaned
from the archives of the state, and
from intelligence collected from gen-
tlemen who were prominent in the
times when the deeds were done.

Great Britain having coerced the
colonies to a declaration of their inde-
pendence, the provincial convention of Ma-
ryland, on the 3d day of July 1776,
passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that a new convention
be elected for the forming of a new
government, and enacting all things for
the general weal of this colony."

"Resolved, that all freemen above
21, being freeholders of not less than
50 acres of land, or having visible prop-
erty in this colony of the value of 40£
sterling, and none others, shall be only
permitted to vote for delegates to the
convention."

The inhabitants, breathing that ar-
dent attachment to the American cause
which rendered them so conspicuous in
the day which "tried men's souls," ob-
eyed the resolutions. The danger
was eminent, and universal safety could
only be found in the wisdom and ener-
gy of counsel. They sought for, and
selected, truly in the spirit of our consti-
tution "the most wise, sensible, and
discreet of the people."

The delegates met in convention on
the 4th of August 1776. It appears that
the inhabitants of Prince-George's
county agreed that every taxable free-
man bearing arms, should have a right
of voting for the delegates to the
convention, & the judges permitted such
to vote. The convention would not suffer
the persons thus selected, to take their
seats—ordered a new election, to be
held under the resolution requiring prop-
erty as a qualification, and permitted
the members returned under the resolu-
tion to become a part of the conven-
tion.

It appears also, that no election was
held for Kent county. Those who had
not the property qualifications prevent-
ed the judges carrying on the election.

The convention ordered the election
to be held, and pledged themselves to
support the judges in their office; the
election was held; the convention was
organized, and possessed a mass of tal-
ents, wisdom and experience, which has
no parallel in the history of Mary-
land legislation.

Thus we see, that the whigs of the
revolution, had, e'er they exhibited the
interesting spectacle of carving out a
government for their constituents, at
the very moment they were organizing
themselves into a chamber for the con-
summation of that holy work, which has
endeared their memory to the Mary-
land people, had the question (so much
agitated by politicians) "what interest
ought a man to have in the community
before he should be permitted to vote,"
brought under their notice.

The committee appointed to report a
"form of government," at a very early
date submitted the result of their labors,
the second article of which provides,
that the house of delegates shall be chosen
in the following manner: "All
freemen, above the age of 21, having a
freehold of fifty acres, or property to
the value of 30 pounds current money,
shall have a right of suffrage."

An attempt was made in the conven-
tion to reduce the property qualification
to five pounds; it was unsuccessful; a
similar fate attended another proposi-
tion to strike out the property qualifi-
cation and insert "or paying taxes to
the support of government."

Of all those patriots who aided in the
convention, it is believed that but two
have been called into public life since
the year 1800; Dr. John Parham, of
Charles, and Mr. David Shriver, of
Frederick; the first has been a warm
and decided federalist, the latter a de-
mocrat; the first voted against the pro-

perty qualification—the latter for re-
taining it. Still this gentleman has been
selected twice as a Senator of Mary-
land by those very people, who must
you to pluck from your confidence men
who have uniformly advocated their
favourite measures. The convention
having completed their labours, returned
to their homes, receiving from that
time to the present the blessings of the
state for their devotion to the public
good. The government was adminis-
tered for nearly twenty years without
any attempt to modify the second
article. In 1797, Michael Taney, esq. a
delegate from Calvert, and who, since
the great political divisions which agi-
tate the union, has always been found
a zealous supporter of the federal po-
litical introduced by General Washington,
moved in the house of delegates to
abolish all that part of the form of
government which requires property
as a qualification for voters, or for of-
fice. This proposition was new. Mem-
bers then who knew nothing of the
public opinion, must be supposed to
speak their undisguised sentiments.

Called to decide on an interesting question, not agitated before, they were
chosen, and totally unconscious of the
wishes of their constituents, they were
left at large to decide as their attach-
ments to equal rights, "to the pros-
perity of the state, or to aristocratic par-
ties, might lead."

When this bill of Mr. Taney's was
called up, the talents of the house were
rallied to oppose it. Mr. Philip Barton
Key, Mr. Thomas Buchanan, Mr. Ro-
bert Smith, Mr. John Buchanan, J. H.
Nicholson, Mr. Upton Bruce, Doctor
Charles Frazier, Mr. Allen B. Duckett,
were conspicuous in attempting to pre-
vent its passage. Indeed, it is recol-
lected that Mr. Nicholson met the pro-
position of universal suffrage with great
indignation; he moved to enlarge the
right of voting to "women and chil-
dren"!!! Intimating thereby, either
that the poor were as much incapable
of exercising an independent opinion as
women or children, or that the propo-
sition was so unreasonable as to be en-
titled only to be treated with ridicule.
He, however, withdrew this amend-
ment, and the bill finally passed the
house of delegates by a majority of
30 to 21, amongst those who voted
against the passage of the bill, and who
have been rewarded with democratic
support, we find.

Mr. Robert Smith, sent to the as-
sembly frequently from Baltimore,
and a democratic secretary of state
Joseph H. Nicholson, a democratic
member of congress from the Eas-
tern Shore, brought to Baltimore
and made judge, and now chair-
man or secretary of the democrat
ic meetings abusing federal men
for their hostility to equal rights,
and the candidate as an elector of
the senate of Maryland for Balti-
more city.

Levi Hollingsworth, a democratic
senator, and an active partisan for
Baltimore supremacy.

Mr. Upton Bruce, known for his
senatorial intrigues, chosen by
the democrats to both branches of
the legislature, and in Allegany
known as the greatest brawler for
equal rights.

Dr. Frazier, made speaker of the
house of delegates by the demo-
crats.

Daniel Clarke, appointed a judge by
a democratic council

Martin Kershner, an influential dem-
ocrat of Washington county, and
frequently since elected as a
delegate; indeed he is considered

the most popular advocate of equal
rights in that county, and is se-
lected as the candidate, whenever
danger is apprehended from the
federal party.

Benjamin Tomlinson, a standing de-
mocratic candidate in Allegany, and
frequently by the democrats sent to the
general assembly, and though not least in democratic
estimation.

John Buchanan, appointed a judge, and
now a violent and intolerant stickler for equal rights, and even
now brought forward by the dem-
ocrats as an elector of the pres-
ident and vice president.

It does not appear that Mr. A. B.
Duckett voted on the question; but
his hostility to the bill in 1797, is
known; he was afterwards made a
judge. Thus every democrat then
in the house of delegates, and who
since has been prominent in sup-
porting Mr. Jefferson's and Mr.
Madison's administration, except
Mr. John Meptgomery, opposed the
extension of the right of suffrage, or
followed the example set them by some of their
political enemies, of sacrificing their
deliberate opinions to retain the public ap-
probation. The bill was passed by a
very large majority. Mr. Robert Smith
still voting in opposition to the bill—the
senate agreed to alter the qualification of thirty pounds, and substitute
instead thereof, "or paying taxes."

The house of delegates refused to concur in
this amendment, and the bill was again
defeated. The democratic triumph in
1800, terminated in the selection of a
democratic senate. The bill was intro-
duced and passed both branches. In
1802 a confirmatory law was passed; in
the house of delegates, it passed 49 to
17. Among those who opposed the fi-
nal passage of the bill, we find N. R.
Moore from Baltimore county, James
Purvis and Thomas Dickinson from
the city; Mr. Dickinson was after re-

of the doctrine which he had ridiculed
a few months before. This bill however
was not as zealously supported in the
popular branch as it had been in 1797.
A motion for a reference (equal to re-
jection) prevailed by a very large
majority. Mr. Archibald Buchanan's
name (a delegate from Baltimore) is
found for the reference; among the ar-
dent spirits in the cause of humanity
and of popular reform, he was the most
distinguished.

In 1799 the attention of the house
was again drawn to the subject, by Mr.
John Thomas of Frederick. A com-
mittee, composed of himself, the late
Mr. Philip Key, and Major M. Pherson,
of Charles, (three federal gentlemen)
again reported a bill abolishing the
property qualification. The bill passed,
48 members voting in the affirmative,
13 in the negative. The senate
adhered to their opinions of 1797, and
withheld their assent to this bill.

From a very early period after the
organization of the government, a par-
ty was formed in opposition to the na-
tional measures recommended by our
beloved Washington, relating to the
fiscal operations and foreign relations
of the general government. The pre-
sident's proclamation of neutrality, the
ratification of Mr. Jay's treaty, the re-
commendation of a navy, brought to
this opposition an accession of num-
bers and talents. Mr. Jefferson and
Mr. Madison were the chiefs of this
cabal. Mr. John Adams' administra-
tion was productive of measures, which
gave to this minority an increased ac-
tivity; and in 1800, and not till then,
the course of the two parties became
marked and distinct. The survivors of
the revolutionary war, the advocates for
the ratification of the federal constitu-
tion, the upholders of those measures
which, under General Washington,
elevated the American character to the
highest pinnacle of national glory, ga-
thered themselves under the star-spangled
banner of federalism, while the
enemies of the constitution, the friends
of an entangling alliance with France,
the enemies of American neutrality,
the advocates of war with Great-Britain,
the revilers of the saviour of his
country, the opposers of an American
navy, disaffected foreigners seeking
through war revenge on their mother
country for supposed injuries, with
those who recommended submission to
the insolent demands of the executive
directory of France, grouped them-
selves under the tri-coloured flag of
democracy.

Mr. Robert Smith, aspiring to the
first office in the gift of the nation, ma-
tured and gave activity to a well digest-
ed plan, for returning to the state legis-
lature politicians of the last description.
He repaired to Annapolis himself as a
delegate from the city of Baltimore, to
reap the reward of his labours. Every
probability existed that their idol, Jefferson,
would be elected; much arrange-
ment was deemed necessary to produce
a senate in 1801, who would co-operate
with them. They refused to re-elect
the speaker of 1799; they elevated Mr.
Edward Hall in his place. The regu-
lar period for electing a senator to
congress had arrived; by refusing to
do so, they set the precedent of de-
laying the appointment of a senator till
another expression of the public will.
The senatorial period of colonel Howard's
service would expire in 1802—
The elevation of Mr. Samuel Smith to
that honour would foster the aspiring
designs of his brother, Mr. Robert
Smith.

the value of our troops, and the number of the men which the City derives from the waters of the Potomac, and during the time when she will be to her a no inconsiderable rival, formerly displayed a marked and decided hostility to every measure designed to foster this rising city. Her hostility has been felt, by having a number of that has heretofore unequivocally in her interest, she has arrested, however, she will it, those acts of legislation which were intended to favor her rival, & the benefits which flow from legislative provision in the Potomac, have been used by demagogues in the Baltimore interest, as arguments against the bill. Indeed, the Baltimore & Potomac interest have long been considered as the chief, to alarm the advocates of their respective interests, and from our principle of representation Baltimore has never been able to influence, in the house of delegates, that no person to vote, and Virginia adopted a system, to this day, to call a convention of the senate.

Pennsylvania, however, character of a negligible of all the immense expenditures of contributions levied in Baltimore to hire, and circulate through newspapers, the most profligate and barefaced accusations against me, whose only offence is a devotion to your interest, in collision with that of Baltimore. The Baltimoreans are aware from their experience, that the democrats of this county are much more disposed to vindicate the ascendancy of the federalists.

It is from her intrigues and her corruption, that they sometimes impose on the credulity of the country party, and are elevated to power display a spirit of gratitude, worthy of a better cause, by enabling her to triumph over the interest of their constituents.

The choice of the next senate is not so important to us, with an eye to us. Experience has disclosed to the world, that the capital of the union is to be attacked through our territory, and of course that a part of it will always be the theatre of war. It is therefore to us of more ordinary consequence, that we should have a cabinet who would be disposed not to abandon our territory as our cabinet did in 1812. If we are electors who approve Mr. Madison's administration, do we not therefore approve of the cruel desertion of us by the national government in 1812, and invite Mr. Monroe, when elected president, upon the event of another war, to leave us single handed to meet it?

Let us see if this coolness of temper and firmness of mind, which is so important to a faithful selection of senators, is possessed by one of our candidates, Governor Bowie I mean. In this country I hope I shall practise towards a decorum which I would have him maintain in his future addresses to the people. I step out of the way to assure him, I hear no man, who does not regret the course of eloquence which he has adopted, as alike unbecoming the dignity of his years, and his belief in the christian dispensation. The impiety which arraigns the motives of, and brands with imputations the most honourable names distinguished for their private virtue, might be pardoned in proceeding from the indiscretion and wilfulness of youth, but when it disgraces the citizen who hath passed through all the honours of the state, let him tremble lest his friends should be compelled, in extenuating his conduct, to attribute it to the same lamentable infirmity which controlled the actions of the formidable Don Quixote.

While I envelop to the public an official transaction of governor Bowie, which proved him to be a slave of political feelings, destructive of the liberty which he owed to his country, and so ministered to the greatest quantity possible protection and nation down on every attempt so destructive to our republican government.

Conspirators, who hung in the honour of office, in opposition against each other, could not leave the tinsel of popular honours, without a statement of fact to be disengaged, that a war with Great Britain was at hand.

The General Assembly in 1811, according to the event, and foreseeing our cavalry would be called into service, and that measures of defence would be taken, resolved to organize a force into regiments, and passed a law for that purpose. As it is well known, the governor coincided in opinion with the American cabinet, and that appeal to arms was requisite for the protection of our national character. I confidently expected, that little account of his constitutional duty, his intent to render the cavalry of the state, which would have produced a select company of officers who would have, by a course of discipline, brought the field, a corps which would guard for themselves and honour the state. Such was the plain path of Columbia. It was a wilful departure from it, in the repudiation of all.

Prince George's county, June 27.

Mr. Newman, we see from the news papers, has been appointed Collector of the Revenue.

by a democratical cabinet, a captain of cavalry. It appears also from his letters, that he was an applicant for the command of a regiment of infantry, formerly I believe under the command of General Stuart. This gentleman was commissioned by the governor, colonel of cavalry.

In March, 1812, he writes to the governor a letter, from which the following is an extract:

Orange, March 14, 1812.

"I beg leave to offer to the executive of the state of Maryland, my warmest acknowledgments for the promotion they have honoured me with, and at the same time with candour to state, that since the receipt of my commission, a packet has arrived from England, bringing me the confirmation of a decree in chancery, entitling me to a very considerable property in that kingdom. Should I hold a military commission in the service of the state of Maryland, during a war between the United States and Great Britain, that property would certainly be confiscated. Much and anxiously as I desire to serve, I could only accept my commission with the proviso of my being permitted to resign in case of a war with England."

The governor, admits of this qualified acceptance of Colonel Newman retains his commission. War is declared in June 1812. The governor heads a procession, and travels from house to house, congratulating the citizens of Annapolis on the glad tidings; the enemy approaches the Patuxent in June 1812; a detachment of the militia capture some of the enemy; Colonel Newman resigns next day!! Thus the regiment is without a commander, at the very moment when the whole peninsula was threatened by the superior force of the enemy!!!

Thus you see, fellow citizens, that so ardent was the attachment of governor Bowie to this political friend, that he consented to retain him in commission, notwithstanding the candour of the colonel in reserving his right to resign, whenever war shall take place.

His feelings here unquestionably produced a departure from that duty so solemnly required of him, upon the approach of a war with a nation, possessing such a maritime superiority as enabled her to harass all that section of country, so cut up by rivers, to provide for its defence by the appointment of an officer, who would retain his command when command would be only useful.

Ask yourselves, is it possible for the veriest tory to have suggested a system better calculated to further the views of Mother Britain than this pursued by the governor of Maryland? What! appoint an officer to command a corps organized for the defence of the state, who was to resign at the very moment when defensive measures were necessary for the protection of the country? Had the governor no other political friend in the district? Yes, many others. None to whom, however, he was so much attached as Mr. Newman had, from his own letters, frequently stood "almost alone" in support of the "good cause"! For this the pride of the state, the interest of the people, the duties of his office, all melt before the warmth of his attachment to an individual man. Or could the appointment have originated in that principle which regulates the selections made by the governor's political friends, of bringing into public life, and fostering every Englishman who unites with them in giving consequence to their system, even at the sacrifice of the native interest of the country?"

Ask yourselves, if your elector will not rather be the effect of blind favour and partiality, than the dictates of reason and judgment? Will you place in his hands a power, which in its exercise requires a sound discretion, when you are convinced that political attachment & antipathies will alone be consulted in his selections?

Restore him to political life, you approve this departure from his duty, and you ought not to be surprised if your senate should have men who should stipulate that they should retire whenever a speck of war should be visible in the political horizon.

Another address to you will unfold his devotion to measures, intended for the express purpose of curtailing the influence of the county interest in the popular branch of the legislature, and giving in that body an increased and preponderating control to the Baltimore interest. In the meantime I pray you, as you prize your future welfare, to ponder on these things with the tempests becoming freemen, and receive them not as slaves oppressed with the chains of party attachments. Ask a dispassionate estimation of them; and although the governor shall swear that he is a true and discreet patriot, judge ye of FACTS.

Prince George's county,

June 27.

Mr. Newman, we see from the news papers, has been appointed Collector of the Revenue.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following is a correct account of the trials which took place on Saturday morning the 29th ult. before Mr. J. W. Watkins and the editor of the Maryland Republican. In the Maryland Republican of the Saturday preceding, the following paragraph appeared: "I have a very curious & important law case, which I shall report in my next. *Blue Light vs Blue Light*." Mr. W. conceiving that he was personally alluded to, publicly declared, the same day, that he would call upon the Editor the first opportunity that offered, and make him declare whether he alluded to him, and what he meant by the term *Blue Light* as applied to him, and to chastise him if his explanation was not satisfactory. Accordingly on Monday morning he met the Editor on the street, and immediately made the above demand. The Editor had then a large hawk in his hand. Mr. W. had no weapon in his hand, or about him, as has been most falsely stated, except a small rattrap; and he averred that the statement in the last Maryland Republican, alluding that he struck his opponent unexpectedly and with the butt end of a loaded whip handle, is a base and impudent falsehood. Mr. W. after flogging Chandler, demanded what was the law case alluded to in the Saturday's paper. He was informed, it was the case of the warrant of J. Howard against himself and Mr. Bowie, who was tried in the Chancery office. He then demanded what was meant by the term *Blue Light* as applied to him? He was told to wait until the next Saturday's paper appeared, and he would see. He instantly replied, he should not wait, and was determined to have an immediate explanation, or he would chaff the Editor on the spot. When this was said, Chandler was moving off; Mr. W. took hold of his coat by the breast, and told him he should not move a step until he made the explanation demanded. Chandler immediately struck him a violent blow over the head with the large hawk he had in his hand, by which Mr. W. was staggered, but recovering before the blow could be repeated, he knocked Chandler down, and Mr. W. was often knocked him down with his fist. He offered no resistance, and made no attempt to defend himself by striking at his adversary. After Mr. W. had chastised him sufficiently, he turned off and left him, sprawling in the street, as well and found, dressed as any man ever was or ever deserved to be.

Extract of a letter dated New Orleans, June 4.

Since my last, per the O. nothing materially interesting has occurred in relation to the crevace or eruption of the river. The measures of the Governor and City corporation proved inadequate to the object, and it has been permitted to flow uninterrupted; and at one time it threatened a wide spread ruin to the whole city. But Divine Providence, which seems always ready to extend a protecting hand to us in our misfortunes, has again come to our relief, and by a very unexpected and extraordinary early fall of the river, has checked the evil, and promises an early termination to our calamity. The water has already reduced considerably, and it is hoped, in a few days more the city will be free from it; it will however take some time for the surrounding country to be perfectly drained.

With the subsiding of the river we are happily favoured with plentiful rains, which tend to wash away the places that have been inundated—a circumstance which we consider favourable to the health of the city, notwithstanding great emigrations are taking place; and it is supposed that few persons who are able to remove, will remain here after the end of the present month.

FROM SOUTH-AMERICA.

A letter received in town yesterday morning from Port au Prince, dated June 4, states that information had been received, that Gen. Bolivar, who headed the patriot army in South America, had succeeded in capturing Lugo, Barcelona, and the whole of the Royal Spanish fleet in Cumana Bay, and had set at liberty all the Spanish slaves in those places he had conquered.

About 3000 of the Royal Spanish army had defected and joined the Patriots—N. Y. Evening Post.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, July 1, 1816.

Littleton Atkinson, Jacob Bird, Doctor John H. Brown (3), Westley Beard, Basil Brown, William Bates, Bruce B. Brewer, Jas. Boyd, Ralph Bassett, Ashley Bennett, John W. Beard, Henry Belford, Wm. Barnes, Mary A. Beard, T. H. Bowie (3), Clender Bury, J. Buchanan, Thomas R. Crot, Solomon Clarissa, Louisa C. Courley, Nichols, Carroll, Mark Collins, John Crow, Captain Dawson, Emanuel Daudé, Samuel Elhot, David G. Farragut, William S. Green (3), Sarah A. Cannon, Thomas Grafton, G. I. Grammer, The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, Legislature of Maryland, George Hildebrand, Thos. Harrison (2), Christopher Hulme, H. H. Hulme, Wm. Hughes, Walter C. Hammond (2), Philip Hammond, David Hanson, Samuel S. Hopkins, Mrs. Jones, Richard L. Jones, Wm. Kelly (2), Major Adam King, Ann Lavalle, Elizabeth Lutby, John Mackle, John Maxwell, John McFry, Richard Owens, Marcia Orme, William Trout, Peter Puntice, Lucinda Plumer, Nancy Price, Elizabeth Ross (2), John T. Richardson, The Clerk of the House of Representatives, Wm. Randle, Charlotte Russell, Eliza Ringgold, Vachel N. Sowers, John Shepherd, Mary Smith, John Shuer, Benj. Sewall, Leond Scott (2), John P. Thompson, Kitty Trewman, Sarah Fidings, Doctor G. Trout, Robt. Thomas, Geo. Watson, Elizabeth Wells, R. Welch of Hen. (2), Richd. B. Wats, Ichabod Woods, John Williamson, Martha Worthington, Mr. You Richd. Welch, Elijah Wells, Catharine Welden, Hamdy Warden, John N. Watkins, Rev. Joseph Wyatt, Henry Wilmer, Susan Williams, Isaac Woudbury, Bea. M. Wodrington, Mr. Van-Women (2).

July 4.

Sale of Land.

The following is a correct account of the trials which took place on Saturday morning the 29th ult. before Mr. J. W. Watkins and the editor of the Maryland Republican. In the Maryland Republican of the Saturday preceding, the following paragraph appeared: "I have a very curious & important law case, which I shall report in my next. *Blue Light vs Blue Light*." Mr. W. conceiving that he was personally alluded to, publicly declared, the same day, that he would call upon the Editor the first opportunity that offered, and make him declare whether he alluded to him, and what he meant by the term *Blue Light* as applied to him, and to chastise him if his explanation was not satisfactory. Accordingly on Monday morning he met the Editor on the street, and immediately made the above demand.

H. H. Chapman, Trustee.

July 4, 1816.

NOTICE

That the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration *de bonis non*, from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the personal estate of the late General John Davidson, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment to

James Williams, Admr. D. B. N.

July 4, 1816.

Coach & Harness Making.

JONATHAN HUTCHINSON.

Respectfully informs his friends that he still continues the above businesses, at his old stand in Corn-Hill street, where all orders for work from the country are punctually attended to. He has a second-hand GIG in complete repair, well calculated for use in the country, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms. Persons wanting work done in his lines will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, June 27.

6w.

George & John Barber,

Have just received a supply of Summer Hats, New-England Shoes, Herrings & Shad, Oils & Paints,

And a fresh supply of Corn.

Which they offer for sale on liberal terms.

June 27.

300 Bushels of Corn.

The subscriber has this day received three hundred bushels of nice white corn which he will sell low for cash, at his house near the Dock.

J. H. Slemaker.

June 18, 1816.

2

George & John Barber,

Have just received a supply of

Summer Hats,

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Herrings & Shad,

Oils & Paints,

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Which they offer for sale on liberal terms.

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June 27.

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Have just received a supply of

Summer Hats,

POET'S CORNER.

Following is one of the poems which appeared in a London paper, and led the way to the news-paper correspondence which took place on the separation of Lord and Lady Byron.]

ARE THEE WELL.

Fare thee well, and if forever—
Still forever, fare thee well—
Even though unforgiving, never—
'Gainst thee shall my heart—
Would that breast were bared before thee—
Where thy head so oft hath lain—
While that placid sleep came o'er thee—
Which thou ne'er canst know again;—
Would that breast by thee glanced over,
Every instant thought could shew;—
Then thou wouldest at least discover—
'Twas not well to spurn it so—
Though the world for this command thee—
Though it smile upon the b'row,
Even its prises must offend thee,
Founded on another's woe—
Though my many faults desired me,
Could no other arm be found—
Than the one which once embraced me
To inflict a cureless wound?—
Yet—oh, yet—thyselves deceive not—
Love may sink by slow decay,
But by sudden wrench, believe not,
Hearts can thus be torn away;
Still thine own life remains—
Still must mine—though bleeding, beat,
And the unyielding thought which paineth
It—that no more may meet.—
These are words of deeper sorrow
Than the wail above the dead.
Both shall live—but every morrow
Wake us from a widow'd bed.—
And when thou wouldest solace gather—
When our child's first accent low—
Wilt thou teach her to say—“Father!”
Though his care she must forgo!—
When her little hand shall press thee—
When her lip to thine is prest—
Think of him whose prayer shall bless thee—
Think of thy love had bles'd—
Should her liniments resemble e—
Those that never more may see—
Then thy heart will softly tremble—
With a pulse yet true to me—
All my faults—perchance thou knowest—
All my madness—none can know;—
All my hopes—where'er thou goest—
Whether—yet with thee they go;—
Every feeling hath been shaken's—
Pride—which not a word could baw;—
Bows to thee—by thee forsaken,
Even my soul forsakes me now;—
But 'tis done—all words are idle,
Words from me are vainer still;
But the thoughts we cannot bridle—
Force their way without the will
Fare thee well!—thus disunited,
Torn from every near tie;
Scarred in heart—and lone—and blighted,
More than this I scarce can die.—

TURKISH BATH.

The following is extracted from a letter of a young gentleman of Philadelphia, an officer on board one of the U. S. States vessels, to his father:

Port Mahon, —, 1816.

“A few days after leaving Leghorn the bad weather induced us to put into Palermo, where we remained four days. This gave me an opportunity of seeing that fine city, which for splendor and magnificence surpasses any of those I have been at in these seas. The principal streets are spacious, the buildings grand; and the amusements and public resorts, which are numerous, contribute not a little to please a stranger. The climate is one of the finest in the world; the whole face of the country being clothed with green in December, and the soil very fruitful, yielding every thing in abundance. At Tunis we remained a week. After leaving Palermo and visiting Tunis a very striking contrast is exhibited; the one as much calculated to disgust as the other is to please. The houses in the last place are low, the streets narrow, dirty, and not paved. Beside this, every kind of filth thrown into them is suffered to remain, the Turks being too lazy and indolent to have it removed, notwithstanding the nauseous and offensive smell which it produces.

While at Tunis I took a Turkish Bath, so much celebrated. The operation I underwent, I will briefly describe—I was first taken into an apartment for the purpose of undressing. There I saw a number of Turks wrapt up in rugs and blankets, lying on mats, who had just come out of the Bath. As soon as I had divested myself of my cloathing, I was led into a room, where the temperature of the air was about 100 deg, from thence into others still warmer, until I was almost suffocated, when I was taken hold of by two Turks, who sat me down on a marble slab and commenced scrubbing me. The excessive heat and steam had by this time effected a profuse perspiration. The operation I assure you was tremendously severe. After rubbing me for about 15 minutes, they laid me down with the intention of disjointing or hauling my legs and arms out of their places, and then hauling them in again, as is customary; but against this procedure I exclaimed, when they desisted; and I thought I had paid dear enough for my curiosity; I was then rinsed off with water so hot that I thought it had taken off all the skin; and then led to the dressing room, when they wrapped me up in blankets, and I lay on a mat,

to prevent my catching cold. After remaining in that state about time, I took a dish of coffee as is the custom of baths, determined to go through the whole process, except the dislocation of joints. Then dressed myself, and walked off congratulating myself that I had not been more roughly handled.

In these baths no water is used, except to rinse you off, they cleanse altogether by steam and perspiration which the intense heat produces. In the room is a small grated window which admits light enough to discover objects in the bath, and air sufficient to prevent suffocation. They are by no means pleasant, but I suppose the most effectual way in the world to cleanse the skin. Mahomet recommended purification to his disciples; and there are few Turks who do not take a bath once a day at least. They go into the baths and remain until they are so weak, as to be scarcely able to walk; are then wrapped up as before described, take their coffee, and smoke their pipes with the greatest gout imaginable. In fine, any thing that produces laudite affords them pleasure.”

From *Washington City Weekly Gazette*.

Mechanism—Mr. Crosbie, an ingenious and well known gentleman, who has devoted his life to the study of mechanics, has lately invented, and put in motion in this city, a self-supplying water wheel, the surplus power of which is applicable to mills and other objects in my situation where water can be procured, with out the necessity of a fall, &c. It promises to be of general utility. Mr. Crosbie, we understand, has nearly completed a model, which he means to deposit in the Patent Office.

From the *Ohio Federalist*.

COBBETT & DEMOCRACY.

A few weeks ago, I stated that the union between Cobbett and American Democracy was so close and so friendly, that he talked of returning to this country to extend his useful labors. My neighbor, of the Herald, took this statement in dudgeon, and in his usual polite manner, he declared my statement untrue; asserting, in his turn, that “there is no union between Cobbett and the Democrats,” and that Cobbett, “did not talk of coming to this country to extend his useful labors, or do any thing else.”

Notwithstanding these assertions, I learn that Cobbett’s agent has actually arrived in New-York, where he means to set up a “printing establishment, for the purpose of publishing such articles as, notwithstanding the boasted liberty of the press in England, dare not be printed there.” And from all that I can learn, this establishment is to be patronized and supported by the Democrats, and may be called the Firm of Cobbett, Democracy & Co.

Cobbett has long harboured a most malignant hatred towards the Federalists of the United States. The Federalists in 1799 and 1800, refused to support him in his insolent abuse of republican government, and his brutal attacks upon distinguished individuals. The contempt and abhorrence which they then manifested toward himself and his works, induced him to return to England, and for this he had never forgiven them. From thence he published and sent his *Rush-light* to America, with the following title: “The American Rush-light, by the help of which, wayward and disaffected Britons may see a complete specimen of the baseness, dishonesty, ingratitude and perfidy of Republicans, and the profligacy, injustice, and tyranny of Republican Governments.” The following passage from the *Rush-light*, No. 5, shews still stronger the feelings of Cobbett towards the Federalists. “The oppressive, the unprecedented, the abominable decision against me at Philadelphia, has been ascribed to party spirit; but justice to those whom I so long combated, demands from me the acknowledgement, that the Democrats were not only perfectly innocent of the deed, but that they expressed, and do still express their horror at it. The insidious and malignant prosecutor is an officer under the federal government, the Judge, the Jury, the Lawyers of Rush, and, I am sorry to add, my own Lawyers, were all Federalists to a man.”

It is very manifest from the foregoing, that a certain degree of sympathy existed between Cobbett and our Democrats before his departure from this country. This was, no

doubt, the sympathy of congenial souls; but Cobbett’s engagements to his king and country forbade him to indulge it. After his return to England he seems to have forgot this sympathy for several years. At length, being confined in Newgate for a libel, it would seem that this dormant sympathy was again excited. In that great seminary of European patriotism, where so many of our imported patriots obtained their diploma, Cobbett remembered those who had compassionated him when punished in America; and he remembered them with tenderness and affection. Ever since, the friendship between them has been cementing, and it is now to be perfected by establishing a press to publish such articles as dare not be printed in England.

It is quite natural for a man to complain of restraints upon the liberty of the press, who has been punished for abusing that liberty. We ought not, therefore, to be surprised that Cobbett should growl a little after his trip to Newgate. This is according to Newgate Galler. It is the first lesson in the Newgate profession of patriotism, and no man can take his degree, in that famous school, without subscribing to it. Whether the press is more or less free in this country than it is in England, is a matter of very little consequence.

But when dear Cobbett, prating about it, as he cannot help recollecting, in a pamphlet and “The Republic, Judge, or the American Liberty of the Press, with a address to the People of England,” in which he tells them he can prove that they are “happier, and, more free than the people of America”—and in the conclusion of which he says, “I have amply proved that the press is more free in Great Britain than it is in America.” Nor can one help recurring to such paragraphs as the following, taken from Porcupine’s Gazette of December 1797.

“Liberty of the Press.—We have often been told, in a silly, vaunting strain, that we alone enjoy the liberty of the press, and that truth is not a libel here as it is in Great Britain. Well; now I take upon me to assert, that the press is both in law and in practice, a thousand times freer in Britain than it is in this country: and this assertion I pledge myself to make good against any facts or arguments that may be brought to oppose it. There’s my gauntlet, citizens. After so much boasting there will certainly be somebody found to take it up.”

A person unacquainted with the parties, to the new establishment of Cobbett, Democracy & Company, might suppose that such a paragraph as this would make them some little ashamed of their pretence, that their establishment was necessary to publish articles which “dare not be published in England.” But nothing of this kind will be felt by them. They have their answer ready, “Cobbett was then writing for the purpose, and sole purpose of serving his king and country.” The darkness of this answer somewhat resembles the ambiguous responses of the Delphic oracle. Its interpretation seems to be this: An Englishman who labours to serve his king and country, by vindicating her government and laws, is a base and unworthy hireling: but if that same Englishman should afterwards be purified in the Newgate patriotic crucible, and there receive his diploma as an European patriot, he acquires a new character and reputation and is entitled to be respected as a democratic teacher all over the world, but more especially in these United States.

I have often been amused to see the vast importance which our Democrats attach to Cobbett’s declaration, that while in this country he laboured for the sole purpose of serving his king and country. Mr. Ritchie the sagacious editor of the Richmond Enquirer, first discovered that this assertion contained something of cabalistic import, and recommended his democratic brethren always to repeat it, when any of Cobbett’s former writings were cast in their teeth. My neighbour of the Herald has followed his advice, and I have no doubt has found his account in it. I have several times thought to puzzle him by quoting Cobbett, and have still received the same answer—“He was serving his king and country under the patronage of the Federal party.” What can a man say to such an argument as this? It is to be sure a stumper, and I must even give it up as unanswerable. But let me ask, who will Cobbett be serving when

his new establishment gets under way, supported by democratic patronage? I think this question ought to be answered, because, as the members of this firm reside in different countries, and owe a different allegiance, we ought to know which government they mean to support, and which is to be sacrificed. Or is it possible that the two governments can so harmonize, that their interests will be found the same, and the firm have nothing to do but hunt the remnant of the Federalists from the face of the earth?

Mrs. Whittington,

Having rented that well known Establishment in Church-street, near the Stadt house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Maria Davidson, respectfully informs the public, that she has commenced keeping a Boarding-house, & that every exertion will be made to render its character as respectable as when under the superintendance of that lady. The situation of this property being so well known, it will suffice to observe, that it is in a central part of the City, and near the Stadt-house, which renders it convenient to members of the Legislature and Bar. Ladies and Gentlemen will be accommodated with board by the day, week, month, or year.

June 20. 1816. 2.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will expose at public sale, on Thursday the 18th day of July next, at the late residence of Mrs. Frances Sappington, deceased, in Anne-Arundel county, all the personal property of the said deceased, (except the negroes) consisting of Horfes, Cattle, Hogs, two pair of Draught Oxen, several Feather Beds, Household Furniture, Farming Utensils and grain. He will also at the same time and place, sell at private sale, about twenty Negroes, consisting of men, women and children. The terms of sale are, a credit of six months on all sums exceeding five dollars, the purchaser giving note with good security; all under that sum cash. The above property is sold by order of the Orphans court of Frederick county.

He will also sell at the same time and place, to the last will and testament of the said deceased, all her right and title, of, in, and to, part of a tract of land called Sappington’s Sweep, laid to contain two hundred and forty-five acres, more or less, lying about five miles below McCoy’s Tavern, and on the turnpike road from Baltimore city, by said tavern, to the city of Washington. Terms of the land, one half of the purchase money in six months, the residue in nine months from the day of sale; to be secured by bonds, with approved security.

Francis Brown Sappington, Executor.

June 20, 1816.

Old Pallafox,

For by General Washington’s importation and celebrated Jack, Knight of Malta, will cover Mares the present season, at ten dollars each and one dollar to the groom, at Mr. Carroll’s Farm near the city of Annapolis.

May 23, 1816.

Charles Frazier,

Respectfully informs his friends & the public generally, that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Webster Cross, nearly opposite to Jeremiah Hughes, where he intends carrying on the

Saddling Business.

Having received a supply of the best materials for the saddle, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to render general satisfaction to all who may frequent him with their custom.

June 20.

This is to Give Notice,

That the subscriber of Frederick county Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mrs. Frances Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for administration on the personal estate of John Market, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1816.

Francis Brown Sappington, Executor.

June 20, 1816.

Encyclopædias.

The subscriber has received vol. 24 part 2, vol. 23 part 1 and 2, and vol. 26 part 1. of Dr. Rees’ Cyclopædia—Vol. 7 part 2, and vol. 8 part 1. Edinburgh Cyclopædia—vol 1 part 2. Dr. Gregory’s Dictionary of Arts and Sciences—which will be delivered to subscribers upon their paying for the same. The immense expense of their publications renders a strict compliance with the terms of payment necessary.

G. Shaw.

June 20, 1816.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 25, 1816.

On application by petition of Charles Williams, administrator of Nathan Williams, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, of the city of Annapolis.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

June 20, 1816.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber means to apply to next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark & bound the following tract of land, lying in said county, to wit: Between Hills, Part of Ridgely’s Great Farm and Rock Castle, according to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act to mark and bound lands.

Thomas B. D. Merreweather.

May 30.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, May 25th, 1816.

On application by petition of Charles Williams, administrator of Nathan Williams, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, of the city of Annapolis.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

June 20, 1816.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Tucker, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-fifth day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1816.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, Edward Gathier, Esq.

June 20, 1816.

NEW GOOD.

Warfield & Ridgely.

Have just received, and will offer for sale, of the latest importations, and reasonable terms, consisting of

Superfine Cloths and Cambric, White

Vesting, Striped Flannel, White & Coloured

Jeans, Bonnets, Assorted, Canteen

Cravat, Fingee, Figured and Striped do.

Men’s Black and White Silk Hoses, &c.

White and Black Cotton do. 64 74 75 76

Silk and Merino Bordered Shawls, Black

and White, & Coloured, &c.

Silken vesting, Florence, Shawls, Black

and White, & Coloured, &c.

Silk and Merino Bordered Shawls, Black

and White, & Coloured, &c.

Silk and Merino Bordered Shawls, Black

and White, & Coloured, &c.

Silk and Merino Bordered Shawls, Black

and White, & Coloured, &c.

Silk and Merino Bordered Shawls, Black

EDITION AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
MERCER-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price, Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Telegraph.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The sketch we had sent us from Washington of the proceedings on the Indiana Territory Bill, with a brief summary of Mr. R. H. Goldsborough's remarks upon his motion, have by some means been mislaid, while in possession of the Editors. We mention this as a apology for not sooner giving them to you, as they relate to a subject of great interest to the people.

April 12, 1816.—The Senate, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. resumed the consideration of the Bill "To enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union," when Goldsborough moved to strike out of the bill all that part which related to property qualifications of voters, and which obliged a man to have paid a tax before he could

vote. Upon this question Mr. G. observed, that he regretted that the bill had been called up so late in the session, as it could not of necessity undergo such a discussion as the importance of the subject merited; and though it was painful to bear upon the conscience of the Senate, yet as it had been actuated by a sense of duty in the motion he had made, he would ask indulgence for a few moments whilst he presented to their consideration some of the strongest & most cogent arguments in its behalf.

It would be obvious, (said Mr. G.) that the tendency of the proposed law was to give the right of suffrage, and to confine it to a man who had paid a tax before the first day of May, otherwise to the last day of April, and this 2d day of May.

Linthicum, Adm. Give Notice.

Our means to apply to the County Court, for a summons to appear before the same, to wit: Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

County Orphans Court, 25th, 1816.

By petition of Charles Waters, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is the notice required by law, that the same be published in the Maryland Gazette, for the space of six weeks, in the city of Annapolis.

Gasaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Give Notice.

By a subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of the personal estate of Anne-Arundel deceased, who have since been admitted, to the people a constitutional privilege of universal suffrage, via South-Carolina & Maryland, and of the five new states.

That, sir, we see, that the progress of opinion tends to the enlargement of the elective franchise, which, of course, that there would not be many so poor who would not vote.

To this Mr. G. replied, that it was not the amount of tax that might be assessed to entitle a man to vote, but the principle to which he objected. It was the same thing in principle, whether the tax was five dollars, or five hundred pounds, he was equally opposed to both, & he would never consent that political rights should be measured out to the people by the standard of taxes or wealth. What, sir, if a man has not as much property as another, are his personal rights, his liberties, or his life, less dear to

him? No, sir, but the contrary—our privileges, like our slaves, become more dear to us when abridged; and if misfortune or circumstances present me to the world without property, I have the greater need of every other right which may serve as a consolation to me for the deprivation, or as a means of acquiring that of which I am destitute.

This subject has been long familiar to my thoughts, for I have had an opportunity of witnessing its good effects in the state to which I am indebted for the honour of the seat I hold here. Experience has taught us, that less danger is to be expected from universal suffrage than from property qualifications, and the attempt which I have made to-day, to procure for the people of Indiana the right of universal suffrage, is what I shall hold myself always bound to do for any portion of the American people, for whom I may be called to legislate.

The vote was then taken in committee of the whole, and lost. The bill being reported to the Senate, Mr. Goldsborough again renewed his proposition to strike out the property qualification, and asked, for the ayes and nays, when the question was decided against Mr. G.'s motion, 13 to 9. So the motion was lost.

A CARD.

Signor Plibbertigibb has the honour to make his most profound obeisance to the ladies and gentlemen of New-York, and most humbly requests their pardon for the long delay which has occurred in bringing out his much desired and celebrated *Frog Concert*. The Signor feels bound in justice to his numerous patrons, to apprise them of the causes of this delay, equally irritating to them, and mortifying to himself.

Early last spring he was introduced to the celebrated leader of the feathered choir, *Blue Beard*, by an obliging gentleman in the Old-ship, who assured him that the whole band, being extremely weather-wise, were to come on by April fools day. Their attendance, however, cannot be procured, till the warm weather sets in.

He had, however, proceeded without them, & had actually had three rehearsals, and appointed a fourth, when two of his most favourite female performers were found to have taken a very severe cold, and to be so hoarse as to be unable to articulate a single note. And the chief organist, Count Hoarrosoro, returning one evening from the rehearsal, was so closely pursued by a French epicure, that he was obliged to force his way through the ice, whereby the skin was completely stripped from his nose, and one of his shoulders dislocated; and now, whenever he comes to the air, he is subject to incessant sneezing: a phenomenon, which the eruditè editors of the *Medical Repository* are earnestly recommended to investigate.

From this unhappy circumstance great alarm has arisen, and the performers, one and all, insist on the exclusion of Frenchmen from the concert; for altho' they allow them great taste as well as execution in music, yet their taste for frog veal is held in such utter abhorrence, that not one of the performers could be induced to open his mouth in their presence.—[Courier.]

Mr. G. concluded his remarks with again apologising for the time he had consumed at this very late period of the day, and said, that but for the urgent reasons of the Hon. Chairman who had charge of the bill, for pressing it upon the Senate, he should have moved its consideration for another day. Inasmuch, therefore, as the time was limited, he would say no more, and duty forbade him to say less.

A desultory debate then took place upon Mr. Goldsborough's motion, when it was observed by some of the gentlemen in opposition to it, that there was scarcely any species of property in the Territory of Indiana that was not assessed, and of course that there would not be many so poor who would not vote.

To this Mr. G. replied, that it was not the amount of tax that might be assessed to entitle a man to vote, but the principle to which he objected. It was the same thing in principle, whether the tax was five dollars, or five hundred pounds, he was equally opposed to both, & he would never consent that political rights should be measured out to the people by the standard of taxes or wealth.

What, sir, if a man has not as much property as another, are his personal rights, his liberties, or his life, less dear to

him? No, sir, but the contrary—our privileges, like our slaves, become more dear to us when abridged; and if misfortune or circumstances present me to the world without property, I have the greater need of every other right which may serve as a consolation to me for the deprivation, or as a means of acquiring that of which I am destitute.

This subject has been long familiar to my thoughts, for I have had an opportunity of witnessing its good effects in the state to which I am indebted for the honour of the seat I hold here. Experience has taught us, that less danger is to be expected from universal suffrage than from property qualifications, and the attempt which I have made to-day, to procure for the people of Indiana the right of universal suffrage, is what I shall hold myself always bound to do for any portion of the American people, for whom I may be called to legislate.

At politics I have not much to say. A good deal of animosity has existed in our discussion—and always will exist when parties are nearly equally divided, important public measures give rise to difference of opinion. The fault was not exclusively ours. It is the general evil of our natures. But in removing, I can say with truth, that I do not leave a single person behind me whom I do not sincerely wish well to; and I think there are not many who deliberately wish me ill.

For the ten years past I have written a good deal—some nonsense to be sure—but some things that the public have been pleased to approve. I take great pleasure in re-examining the principles that I have uniformly inculcated. Reflection and experience add new force, every succeeding day, to the conviction, that the old fashioned, though unpopular, Federal Republican principles, are the main pillars to support and the chief ornaments to adorn, the edifice of our Government.

Principles that would give energy to the government to defend & protect the public right—and that would yet secure to the people their freedom on the broadest and surest basis. Nor are my opinions shaken by looking at and me, for my companions in sentiment. I speak it without disparagement to the gentlemen of opposite principles, among whom I number not a few most excellent and esteemed personal friends—that in the Federal Republican party of Luzerne and the adjoining counties are to be found as many zealous, faithful, intelligent friends to the liberties and interests of the people as any party of similar numbers could ever reckon on earth. Men with whom it would be glorious to triumph—and whom it would be honorable to fall. Zal and perseverance worthy the noble cause of virtue, liberty and truth, in which they are engaged, cannot fail ultimately to prove successful, both here and throughout the country.

My successor, Mr. Chapman, is too well known to need any recommendation from me. He is intelligent, studious, assiduous to please—well versed in the general politics of the country—minutely acquainted with the local interests of Luzerne and the neighboring counties, and has been advantageously known as an essayist upon various topics, both in the *Gleaner* and the *Luzerne Federalist*. With pleasure I recommend him and the *Gleaner*, to the continued patronage of the public.

With sentiments of affection and respect I am and shall ever continue bound to you till my heart is cold as the clods of the valley.

CHARLES MINER.

To the Patron of the *Gleaner*.

From the *Gleaner* of June 12.

The beginning of this week I disposed of the *Gleaner* establishment.

On Saturday I leave Wilkes-Barre for Philadelphia, to aid Mr. Stiles,

(with whom I have formed a partnership) in the management of the

True American. In the hurry of

preparation & in the distraction of

settling numerous accounts the mind

is ill qualified to indite a valedictory address. The moment the pen

touches the paper, it runs almost as

by instinct into "For valie received

I promise to pay," or "Received

June 12, 1816, &c. But it is

past nine—the bell has rung—the

children are asleep—the stillness of

night soothes the mind into tran-

quillity, and I snatch a moment to

say Farewell.

And now, I know not how to say

it. The constant, free, unmerited

kindness of the people, I can never

cease to remember with a bosom o-

verflowing with gratitude. If I am

not quite as much property as

another, are his personal rights, his

liberties, or his life, less dear to

him? No, sir, but the contrary—

our privileges, like our slaves,

become more dear to us when abridged;

and if misfortune or circumstances

present me to the world without

property, I have the greater need

of every other right which may

serve as a consolation to me for the

deprivation, or as a means of acquir-

ing that of which I am destitute.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber means to

remove from place where one has

long and pleasantly lived, more diffi-

culties arise than at first could be

conceived of: it is not merely the

settlement of business that is to be

accomplished. The claims of affec-

tions are a thousand times more diffi-

cult to be appeased than those of cre-

itors; and as we are about to part

with friends, they cling closer and

closer to the breast. The house

that one has built—the trees he has

planted: all that constitutes the en-

dearing name of Home, entwine their

tendrils about his affection, & bind

him with a power that is not to be

conquered without a struggle.

At politics I have not much to say.

A good deal of animosity has

existed in our discussion—and al-

ways will exist when parties are

nearly equally divided, important

public measures give rise to differ-

ence of opinion. The fault was not

exclusively ours. It is the general

evil of our natures. But in remov-

ing, I can say with truth, that I do

not leave a single person behind me

whom I do not sincerely wish well

to; and I think there are not many

who deliberately wish me ill.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNUAL EDITION, JULY 14.

Federal Republican Tickets.

For the Second Congressional District.

John C. Herbert.

For Members of the Assembly.

Thomas Hood,
Brice J. Worthington,
Jacob Franklin, jun.
Charles W. Hanson.

ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Charles S. Ridgely,
Daniel Murray.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Col. Ezekiel Richardson,
Robert Hart.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S.

Francis M. Hall,
Edward H. Calvert.

FOR FREDERICK

Major John Graham,
Roger B. Taney.

FOR TALBOT.

John Leeds Kerr,
Allen Bowie.

FOR CAROLINE.

William Potter,
George Reed.

FOR KENT.

Dr. Morgan Brown,
Capt. Frederick Boyer.

FOR CECIL.

Dr. James Scanlan,
James Janney.

FOR ALLEGANY.

William M'Mahon,
William Hilleary.

FOR CHARLES.

Clement Dorsey,
Nicholas Stonestreet.

FOR ST. MARY'S.

Raphael Neale,
Col. James Forrest.

FOR CALVERT.

Richard Grahame,
Benjamin Gray.

Americans Released.

Arrived off this port on Sunday morning last, the U. S. frigate Macedonian, Capt. Warrington, in 20 days from Santa-Martha, (S. A.) where she had carried Mr. Christopher Hughes, jun. of Baltimore, who was commissioned by government to demand the release of the American citizens confined there by the Spanish authorities. Mr. Hughes, who was treated with marked politeness by the Spanish, succeeded without difficulty in obtaining the enlargement of our countrymen, as well as that of several British subjects, who to effect their escape from the power of the unfeeling wretches detaining them, declared themselves Americans. Mr. H landed on the same day and proceeded on to Baltimore.

We have heretofore warned our readers, that according to the provisions of an act passed at the last session of congress, the numerous heavy taxes laid by congress must after a day in next February, be paid, in gold and silver, come they whence they will. It will answer no purpose to complain, that they are not to be procured, the law is passed and will be enforced against, as well those who cannot, as those who can procure the hard money. This is one of the blessings arising out of the inconsistent policy of the democrats. When the former Bank of the United States was in existence, there was gold and silver in abundance, and bank notes could be exchanged anywhere for them. Such was then the credit attached to them, that every man, except for very particular purposes, preferred them to specie. But that bank must be put to a violent death, both because it was a federal bank, and because it was, as the democrats said, unconstitutional. But now the times are changed, and they act as if they thought the public had lost memory. In the same session of congress, that the members are made salary men with fifteen hundred dollars a year, a law for establishing an enormous National Bank, is passed by the very men whose consciences were so unfeigned a little while ago, that they looked upon the former Bank to be unconstitutional. It looks a little strange, that they were not so keen sighted after they got their splendid salary, as to regard the new bank, though nearly four times as large as the former, as free from objection on the score of constitutional exceptions. Circumstances

alter cases; and perhaps it was excepted, that the projectors of the Bank would not agree to pass the safety law, unless those that wanted it, would seal their consciences and shut their eyes, when the bank law was to be passed.

Mr. Madison, the president, was, when a member of congress, one of the most decided and violent opposers of the federal bank on the ground of its being contrary to the constitution; but notwithstanding this, as he wanted heavy taxes to be laid on the people, which the democratic majority would not agree to sanction, unless he would agree to charter their new bank, he also shut his eyes when he put his name to it.

Now as specie was wanting to set this bank up, congress also passed the law we first alluded to, requiring every man to pay his taxes and debts due to government, in gold and silver, after a fixed day in February next. There would not perhaps have been occasion for such a measure of severity against the people, if the capital of the bank had not been made so extraordinarily large. In the year 1801, the whole banking capital in the U. States amounted to twenty-six millions and a half; but this bank has itself a capital of thirty-seven millions. It is too clear to be contradicted, that whereas the former bank facilitated to the community the means of buying and selling, and paying their debts both to the government and to each other, this new bank, now only existing in prospect, is a curse before its birth. It has been a chief cause of the difficulty of obtaining loans from the state banks. It has caused them to hoard up their notes. Finally it is for the purpose of assisting the nativity of this monstrous bantling, that gold and silver are to be wrung out of us for taxes. It is also plain enough that the bank is not meant to aid the people in the payment of the oppressive burthens laid upon them, but the people are required, no matter at what expense, to supply the bank with specie. If this can be done in the face of day, what other galling measures may be next attempted, it is not easy to foresee, however confidently we may expect them.

That there might be no doubt of the mischievous future tendency of this proceeding, government have appointed as the first commissioner at Philadelphia, where the bank is to be established, WILLIAM JONES, whom public indignation drove from his office of Secretary of the Navy, for ordering the navy yard at Washington and all the vessels of war at it, to be set on fire, which was done, whilst he was running away from Bladensburg with the president and other heroes of the cabinet.

COMMUNICATION.
How wonderfully some people misunderstand the views and wishes of their constituents, notwithstanding a long course of political connexion with them. Mr. Wright, when advocating the *Pension Bill*, which was to enable the members to live like gentlemen, and drink their wine, and establish their equipages, remarked, that he feared not the operation of the measure upon his popularity. He was convinced that his constituents would be willing to see his long services rewarded by the enjoyment of a salary much larger than that once contemplated by the bill. The nomination of Mr. Culbreth, of Caroline, as his successor, proves how much he was deceived.

Can he not imitate Mr. Nicholson, who, having rendered himself unpopular by supporting his own judgment against universal suffrage, promised however, if elected, that he would support theirs? Or like the mighty Mr. Ormsby of Kentucky, pledge himself, if elected, to use his weight (not that of a feather) to repeal the pension bill.

Freemen of Maryland, awake! your liberties are endangered! the Baltimore people will send to the electoral college the most violent enemy to the extension of universal suffrage, when first introduced. He who moved to extend the right to women & children, trembled lest he select democrats like himself, who implied that the poor were incapable of self government, or ridiculed the right attempted to be given them.

For the Maryland Gazette.
DEMOCRATS, ADVOCATES OF REBEL-

LION.

To the Voters of Maryland.

A citizen, as deeply interested as any of you in the preservation of our republican institutions, invites you to

forget his past attachment, which in the collisions of electioneering contests, for the last fifteen years, you may have formed, and inquire what is truth, and when you find it, suffer it to control your votes at the next election. Rely upon it, those who administer the affairs of the government, have not that political virtue, without which this government must fail. You will easily anticipate the horrors which we, or our children, shall experience, whenever a dissolution of this shall take place. The bitterness of political and local oppositions, will produce a convulsion not less bloody than those which rendered France a human slaughterhouse. From the people, the preventive must come. We have suffered our prejudices and party attachments to govern us too long; we have permitted ourselves to sanction every absurdity, which the folly or interest of our political friends have produced. We will not suffer ourselves to investigate their actions, lest we shall not be supposed "true and good men." Ask your conscience, is this course such as duty to our country points out? Does it not rather tell us to obey the cool suggestions of our judgments, and advocate that system which promises the longest continuation of our government? Does it not tell us, to judge men by their actions, and not their professions, and when a man or party boasts of its attachments to peace, to law, order, and the poor, ought we not in duty to ourselves to investigate their acts, and compare them with their vaunted. Acts are not equivalent; from them only ought we to form our judgments. From well authenticated acts, it will then appear, that the prominent democrats of the union, have been the advocates of rebellion, the *slanders* of Washington, the *enemies* to peace, the advocates of an unfeeling *conscription law*, and the opponents of laws intended for the benefit of the people.

Albert Gallatin, a foreigner, emigrated to this country; fomented an insurrection against the excise; drafted the resolutions stirring up the Pennsylvanians to arms against the general government; then availed himself of the amnesty granted by Gen. Washington. This man was elected to congress by the democrats; selected by Mr. Jefferson as secretary of the treasury department, and as such recommends to congress to adopt an excise system more rigorous than that against which he fomented a civil war; chosen by Mr. Madison as commissioner to negotiate a peace at Ghent, and is now invested with the honourable and distinguished appointment of minister to the court of France. All these honours, thus pour'd on him, were sanctioned by democratic senators of the United States.

Alexander J. Dallas, was a member of the committee of correspondence of the democratic society of Pennsylvania — his society to fan the flame against the excise in Pennsylvania, and to rouse the deluded inhabitants to arms against the administration of Gen. Washington, gave extensive circulation to the following resolution:

"Resolved, That taxation by excise, has been justly abhorred by freemen; that it is a system attended with numerous vexations; opens the door to manifold frauds; is most expensive in its collection. It is also highly objectionable, by the number of officers it renders necessary, ever ready to join in a firm phalanx to support government, even in an unwarrantable measure." This same Mr. Dallas is now secretary of the treasury, and has the better reason, to perplex and dash Maturin's councils; for his thoughts were low; To vice indulgent, but to noble deeds Timorous and flustered; yet he pleased the ear.

For the Maryland Gazette.
DEMOCRATS, SLANDERS OF WASHINGTON.

To the Voters of Maryland.

Your allegiance to your country demands that you should forego every feeling unfavorable to the formation of correct opinions. Passion and prejudice are the deadly foes to the happiness of man, and the popular government whose destinies are swayed by them, sooner or later, will become the victim of anarchy and tyranny. Burst asunder those chains which rivet you

to a party, and drag you on to the support of every measure of your political friends, without pausing to deliberate on the consequences which may flow to your country. He who is thus led, is in worse than Asiatic bondage. This humble and abject spirit emboldens the depositaries of the public power to enact whatever may either be consistent with their will, their interest, or their passions. Fatal experience has taught them, that the public in estimating the motives and the tendencies of their actions, are satisfied by the enquiry, "of what party is it the work?" If the wisest work of patriotism emanates from a political enemy, it is derided as the production of folly, and hostility to our republican institutions. If the most egregious proposition which wickedness and aspiring ambition ever generated, originated with a political friend, it is hailed as the offspring of goodness, and of a heart devoted to the honor of the nation.

Aspiring to the presidency of the U. States, he pursued the only means, for the enjoyment of the prize, by pursuing the path in his negotiations leading to the American cabinet. Returning home, "the wily genius" of Mr. Madison selected this man, (who had laboured to corrupt the American ar-

my) to induce into the soldiers a spirit of subordination and loyalty to the American character! A senate of the United States, by recognizing Andrew Jackson as secretary of war, were instrumental in that loss of national glory which was sustained during his administration in the war department.

John Fries, fomented an insurrection in 1799, in Pennsylvania, was convicted as a traitor, and pardoned by president Adams, was made a military general by a democratic governor of Pennsylvania.

Aaron Burr, elevated by the democrats to the vice presidency, plotted a dismemberment of the Union.

Jonathan Dayton, indicted for treason in consequence of his connexion with Burr, and pardoned by president Jefferson, is returned to, or strongly supported by the democratic party, as a candidate for the legislature of New Jersey.

Pennsylvania, yes, poor Pennsylvania, again unfurled the standard of revolt against the sovereignty of the U. States, and we had the mortification of seeing in the Olmstead case, the process of the United States opposed by a military force, organized by the democrat le governor of that state.

Baltimore—I sigh when I write, that this city so celebrated for her commerce, her enterprise, her public spirit, her munificence, in 1812 "acted a most villainous and bloody deed," by sacrificing, without the formality of trial, distinguished citizens, whose only crime consisted in entertaining and boldness in pronouncing, opinions contrary to those of their murderers. I would to God, that those hell-hounds, the immediate agents, were the only ones inculpated in this damnable deed; but the disclosures made at the time forbid us entertaining an opinion so honourable to her. Read the testimony taken by the legislature of Maryland of Mr. Gwynn, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Kell, and Mr. Smith, and you will shudder at the approbation given to this deed, by men of the first political consideration in the city; men who are now supported by the democratic party, and ostensibly supported for theerty convenience which they gave to this lawless act. Not all the monumental alabaster, which she gratefully piles to the memory of her dead warriors, will screen her from the agonies she is doomed to feel from the pen of the faithful historian.

Notwithstanding this early and continued display of the treasonable actions and views of distinguished democrats, they have the impudence to call their political enemies, *traitors*, *enemies* to the government; when throughout the union, neither a federalist, nor a federal state, can be designated as raising the standard of revolt against the government.

Can you believe that those bawling patriots love your government, when they distinguish, by the highest honours, aspiring men, who, through the means of civil war attempted the destruction of your government and the dissolution of the union.

You, who love your country, ponder on these truths. Suffer your judgments to rule. Reflect upon the dangerous consequence of selecting to preside over the destinies of your state, men, who appropriate such daring acts against the peace of society, and the sovereignty of the law.

A VOTER.
* If Milton had undertaken the description of Mr. Armstrong, he would have given to him the attributes given to Belial. "A fairer person loth not heaven; he seemed For dignity compos'd and high exploits; But all is false and hollow; 'tis his tongue Drot magna, and could make the worse, appear

The better reason, to perplex and dash Maturin's councils; for his thoughts were low;

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He recommended to Congress an increase of the army of the United States, as essential to protect the frontier against the savage incursions of the Indians.

The *Calumniators* of the *Democrat* party, so anxious to injure the *Whigs*, have called in the aid of the *French* to assist them in their plot to subvert the *Union*. This plot, however, has been discovered, and the *French* have gained that strength and energy to equal right, that they have been able to rally the *Whigs* to their standard, and to give them a decided advantage over the *Democrats*.

John Jay, in 1794, in Pennsylvania, was convicted as a traitor, and pardoned by president Adams, was made a military general by a democratic governor of Pennsylvania.

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For the Maryland Gazette.
DEMOCRATS, SLANDERS OF WASHINGTON.

To the Voters of Maryland.

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prejudice are the deadly foes to the happiness of man, and the

the defense of
the American people
against the British tyranny? Still are the
first burst of the national sorrow for
the death of this great man had sub-
sided, we saw those scoundrels grasping
his mantle, emulating his virtues and
imitating his maxims.

I think ye, that the party which had
the wickedness to adopt, and the bold-
ness to execute, the plan of sacrificing
the reputation of Washington, in the
midday splendor of his renown, would
haggle at your destruction, if it should
be essential to the retention of their
political consequence? As well might
the lamb expect mercy from the wolf.

Let those truths have their influ-
ence, by leading you to withhold your
confidence on the first Monday of Sep-
tember next, from those who support
such wickedness and hypocrisy.

A VOTER.

SIGNIOR CARUSI,

Cannot take leave of the citizens of
Annapolis without expressing the high
sense of grateful feeling with which he
is impressed by their generous and be-
nevolent patronage. Distinguished as

Annapolis ever has been as peculiarly
the seat of liberal feeling and politi-
cal hospitality, the feeble testimony of
stranger could add nothing to its char-
acter; but as a grateful acknowledgment
of the present popularity of the British govern-
ment, a public debt, a mint, an excise
and a national bank, a standing army; de-
clared that the plan of similitude to
the monarchy of England should be
dismantled, by the addition of a na-
tional bank, and when the public attachment
was sufficiently displayed, in favour of
the regalia, aristocracy and royal-
ty, to triumph over the chartered
institutions of the United States.

It is the intention of Signior Carusi,
to return to the city, should he suc-
ceed in his attempt to establish a Mu-
sical School.

"A Friend," will be attended to next
week.

From the People's Monitor.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Hark ye! Just listen to this bit of a
story told by Mr. Joseph Anderson, (President Madison's Comptroller,) which he laid before Congress last
winter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 17, 1816.

Sir
Pursuant to the provisions contained
in the act of Congress, passed the 3d
March, 1800, entitled an act to further
the several acts for the establish-
ment and regulation of the Treasury,
War and Navy Departments, I have
the honour to transmit herewith, to
the information of Congress, a state-
ment of the balances which have re-
mained due more than three years prior
to the 30th September last, on the
books of the Accountant of the Navy
Department.

A similar statement has been required
of the Accountant of the Department
of War; but owing to the multi-
plicity of accounts upon his books, and
the great pressure of business in his of-
fice, it has not yet been furnished. As
soon as it shall be received it will be
duly transmitted to congress.

With great respect,

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

Honourable Henry Clay,
Speaker of the House of Representa-
tives.

With this letter, Mr. Anderson trans-
mits to congress the name of upwards
of 400 delinquent debtors on the
books of the accountant of the navy de-
partment alone, who are now indebted
to the government for money put into
their hands to the amount of two hun-
dred and sixty thousand three hundred
and seventy-eight dollars and thirty six
cents, balance. And this money has
been due in their hands for more than
three years; yet no method is adopted
to get it. This is either a mere criminal
neglect on the part of the administra-
tion in not taking steps to settle these
balances, or, it is a gross piece of cor-
ruption on the part of the administra-
tion who thus let favourites sport away
with the public money. You may tax
and tax forever, as long as a shilling's
worth of property remains in the hands
of the people, but if better care is not
taken of the public money, there will
be no end to our grievances—no end
to our burdens—no end to our national
debts.

Good people! In the name of our
country will you look quietly on at
such doings as these, and by saying
nothing and supporting President Ma-
dison's friends, give them encourage-
ment to keep on in their wicked con-
duct!

SEE THE ODDS.

When President Washington served
for eight years all the expenses of the
Government for every purpose were
\$5,420,822 dollars.

President Adams served four years
and all the expenses of the Government
for every purpose were, \$3,811,920
dollars.

President Jefferson served eight years
and all the expenses of the Govern-
ment, for every purpose were
\$107,666,311 dollars, upwards of fifty
two millions more than Gen. Wash-
ington spent in the same time, and up-
wards of fifty-three million more than

President Madison spent.

Are we not now convinced, that the
army of the United States, in its
present ruling party, killed the man
the most efficient in the man-
agement of a nation from the thra-

Now comes President Madison, the
new President, the swift-footed General
at the battle of Bladensburg!—What
did he expend? Why, supposing his
Secretary Dallas to make a fair calcu-
lation for this current year, he (Madison)
will expend by the fourth day of
next March, when he goes out, Two
Hundred and Eight Million, Four
Hundred and Ninety Thousand, Seven
Hundred and Forty Eight Dollars—
upwards of One hundred millions of
dollars more, than Jefferson—upwards
of one hundred and fifty-three million
dollars, more than Washington—and
upwards of one hundred and sixty-four
million of dollars more than Adams. And
this statement of the comparative
expences of Washington, Adams, Jeff-
erson, and Madison, is official, as it
was presented to Congress last session
in the annual Treasury Report and
signed by

Yours respectfully,

A. J. DALLAS.
Huzza for Madison and War and
Taxes and Bladensburg!!!

IT IS A PITY

That we can get all the documents
to lay before the people a full state-
ment of all President Madison has done
for them. He has spent upwards of
two hundred million of dollars, that is
about eight hundred and sixty-six thou-
sand wagon loads of hard dollars; he
signed the fifteen hundred dollar law;
he gave John Henry fifty thousand dollars
of the people's money, and then
sent him a national ship to run off in;
he will have received two hundred thou-
sand dollars on the 4th of next March,
for his own salary as president; and he
will have had in his hands four hun-
dred thousand dollars of the public
money, in that 8 years, (fifty thousand
a year) which have been appropriated
to his use by congress for the purposes
of "foreign intercourse" as is pro-
tended, better known by the name of
"secret service money," for which he
is not responsible, and for which he
gives no account; he will have left un-
settled and accumulated balances on
the navy account of more than two
hundred and sixty thousand dollars,
besides an immense balance on the war
department, occasioned by his own war,
and on account of agents, censuses, mi-
nisters, &c.—All of which, to a most
enormous and alarming amount we
shall lay before our readers as fast as
we can procure the documents—for we
will not make those statements without
official evidence.

In our next we will give a statement
of balances of money due more than
three years on the treasury books, and
of balances on the Revenue Books,
which will astonish the world, among
which names they will find as large
debtors, His Excellency William Pink-
ney, Esq Minister Plenipotentiary to
St. Petersburg, and special Envoy to
the court of Naples.—The Honorable
James Monroe, now Secretary of State,
President Elect by the Caucus, late
Secretary of War and Mungo General
to the administration—Tobias Lear,
Accountant in the War Department,
in the place of honest old Will Sim-
mons, who did not owe a shilling to
government—General Armstrong, late
minister to France and Secretary of
War when Washington was burnt and
the nation dishonored at Bladensburg—
Joel Barlow, Esquire, our minister
to France, well known there by his
speculations and facility of temper—
Governor Claiborne, of Orleans, to
whom you are referred for the manner
of settling the disputed election be-
tween Col. Burr and the moral Mr.
Jefferson—Edmond Randolph of Vir-
ginia, formerly Secretary of State, of
flour merchant memory, who made even
monsieur Fauchet (French minister)
exclaim "if our archives are thus
early decrepid, what will be their state
in more advanced age!"—Fuller
Skipwith, late partner in trade with
General Mason of Georgetown—and
many others too tedious to mention,
but all of the democratic party, pure
patriots, friends to war, taxes, embargoes,
paper money, and fingerling the
people's cash to their own emolument
and advantage.

If the people are not wilfully blind,
and wilfully determined to go wrong
through thick and through thin, we
will give them evidence to go on as
strong as proof from holly writ.

DOUBLE PAY OF CONGRESS.

The Legislature of New Hampshire
have voted instructions for the repeal
of the new Compensation Law of Con-
gress. In all the southern States a but-
and cry is raised on the subject. Mr.
Throop, one of the New-York mem-
bers, has resigned his seat on account
of the clamour; and the democratic
members who voted in favour of the
law, and who have not been re-elected,
stand no chance of favour. Many of
them have apologised for their conduct,
and whiningly urged that they were
joined in the measure by some Fed-
eralists.—But their opponents reply that
the Majority is always responsible for
all measures adopted; that the double
pay was moved, seconded, and support-
ed by leading republicans; and that the
federalists had a right to lure them in
to any act which might destroy their
popularity.—*Boston Sentinel.*

Four young natives of Owhyhee, one
of the Sandwich Islands in the Pacific
Ocean, and the same where Capt. Cook
was killed, are now at Morris Acad-
emy.

July 11, 1816. 3w.

Best Duties to Mrs. W.

JOHNSTON KARNEY,
Respectfully informs the citizens
of Annapolis and the public generally,
that he has commenced the above busi-
ness in the cellar formerly occupied by
Mr. David Hanson, in Corn Hill street,
where he intends to keep a constant
supply of the best Porter and Ale. He
solicits a share of patronage from a ge-
nerous public.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honorable
Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will
expose to publick on Tuesday the 14th day
of August next, if not the next fair
day thereafter, part of that tract of land
lying on South River, in Anne-Arundel
County, called "White Hall," containing one
hundred and fifty acres. The improvements
are an excellent new dwelling house, a spacious
stable, necessary out-houses, and a thriving
young orchard. Further information
can be obtained on application to Mr. John Smith, who resides on it.
Terms of sale—twelve months credit will be
given for the pur. half money, on the pur-
chaser giving bond with approved security for the
payment of the same with interest thereon
from the day of sale. The subscriber will
give a good and sufficient deed for the property
on the payment of the whole of the purchase
money.

Benjamin Pindell, Trustee.

July 11, 1816.

State of Maryland, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court.

July 6, 1816.

On application by petition of Elizabeth
Wells and Benjamin Wells, joint executors of
the late will and testament of Benjamin Wells,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,
it is ordered, that they give the notice required
by law for creditors to exhibit their claims
against the said deceased, and that the same be
published once in each week, for the space of
six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette
and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills.

A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arundel County,
have obtained from the Orphans Court of
Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters
testamentary on the personal estate of Ben-
jamin Wells, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased.
All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warned
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the
sixth day of January next, they may otherwise
be lawfully excluded from all benefit of
the said estate. Given under our hands this
6th day of July, 1816.

Elizabeth Wells, *Ex'rs.*

Benjamin Wells, *Ex'rs.*

July 11. 6.

Last Notice.

Those persons residing at a distance, who
were subscribers to the late "Cumberland Gazette,"
and have not yet discharged their ac-
counts, will please forward the amount of the
same to JOSEPH SMITH, at the office of the
"Allegany Federalist," who is authorized to
receive all monies due the establishment. All
those who fail to comply with this request are
informed that their accounts will be placed in
the hands of an officer to enforce payment.

William Brown,

Late Editor of the Cumb'd Gaz.

State of Maryland, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court.

June 25, 1816.

On application by petition of John Gaither
& Edward Gaither, executors of Sally Gaither,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is or-
dered that they give the notice required by law
for creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week, for the space of six
successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and
Political Intelligencer.

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Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters
testamentary on the personal estate of Sally
Gaither, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased.
All persons having claims against the said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before
the 25th day of December next, they may otherwise
be lawfully excluded from all benefit of
the said estate. Given under our hands this
25th day of June, 1816.

John Gaither, *Ex'rs.*

Edward Gaither, *Ex'rs.*

July 11. 6.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-
Office, Annapolis. July 1, 1816.

Littleton Atkinson, Jacob Bird, Doctor
John H. Brown (3), Wesley Beard, Bazzl
Brown, William Bates, Brice B. Brewer, Jas.
Boyd, Ralph Bazzl, Asphy Bemner, John
W. Beard, Henry Bafford, Wm. Burkes,
Mary A. Beard, T. H. Bowe (3), Cleder
Burly, J. Buchanan, Thomas R. Crol, Sol-
omon Clarrage, Louis C. Courtey, Niche
Carroll, Mark Collins, John Crow, Captain
Dawson, Emanuel Diodice, Samuel Elliott,
David G. Farragut, William S. Green (3),
Sarah A. Cannon, Thomas Grafon, G. I. Gram-
mer, The Committee of Grievances and Courts
of Justice, Legislator of Maryland, George
Hildebrand, Thos. Harison (2), Christopher
Hinne, H. Harwood, Wm. Hughes, Walter
G. Hammond (2), Philip Hammond, David
Hanlon, Samuel S. Hopkins, James Hunter,
Dr. Mathias Hammond, Mrs. Jones, Richard
I. Jones, Wm. Kily (2), Major Adam King,
Ami Lavache, Elizabeth Lulu, John Mackie,
F. Henry Matheus, John McGrover, Wm.
Maxwell, John McFady, Richard Owens,
Maria Orme, William Potts, Peter Punnett,
Lucinda, Plumer, Nancy Price, Elizabeth
Ross (2), John T. Richardson, The Clerk of
the House of Representatives, Wm. Randle,
Charlotte Russell, Eliza Ringgold, Vachel N.
Sovares, John Shephard, Mary Smith, John
Shoer, Benj. Sewall, Leond Scott (2), John
P. Thompson, Kitty Trewman, Sarah Tilings,
Doctor G. Trout, Robt. Thomas, Geo. Wat-
son, Elizabeth Wells, R. Welch of Ben (2),
Richd. B. Watts, Ichabod Woods, John
Williamson, Martin Worthington Mr. Vos,
Richd. Welch, Elijah Wethers, Calvert Weth-
ers, R. Wethers, John N. Walker, Rev. Joseph
Wau, Henry Wilmer, Susan Williams, Isaac Woodbury, Dea. M. Wethers,
Mr. Van-Wagoner (2).

July 4. 3w.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

Sketch of the trial of Sir Robert Wilson and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, together with Bruce's interesting Speech.

Case of Sir Robert T. Wilson, (aged 58, a British Maj. General, not in active service,) Michael Bruce, gentleman, aged 26; John H. Hutchinson, aged 26, Capt. 1st regt. Grenadier Guards to the King of England—the two former born in England, the latter in Ireland.

Their trial, for assisting in the escape of Lavalette, (the Post-Master Gen.) ended before the Court of Assize, at Paris, 24th April. The trial appears to have been quite interesting. The speeches on the last day of the trial, of M. Dupin, their advocate, Wilson and Bruce, are worth perusing. The conduct of the accused, in rescuing Lavalette, partook of chivalry and romance—their sentiments are candid & bold—and, being released, as they were, from the original charge of attempting to subvert the government of France, they open the recesses of their hearts, expose their inmost thoughts, and honestly pleaded guilty to the accusation of assisting a traitor in his concealment and final escape. Their motives were the force of political opinion & humanity. The freedom of thinking doubtless belonged to them; and however their daring and ingenuous conduct and generous devotion may be admired, yet it is doubted by many whether they can be vindicated in their interference to save a man condemned to death by the laws of the State in which they resided. It reflects credit on the French Court of Assizes, in that, when they could have sentenced them to any period of imprisonment, they only sentenced them to the shortest period possible.

M. Dupin, after ably vindicating the character, &c. of the accused, and pourtraying the military renown of Sir Robert, said:

"How manners change with us sometimes! Among the Athenians, people proverbial for levity, but whose Arcopagus was renowned for its justice, a young man was sentenced to death, because he killed a dove, which, when pursued by a hawk, had sought refuge between his legs, because it was inferred that a person destitute of pity could not be a good citizen. And among us, in the 19th century, shall we see men condemned for having saved the life of a fellow creature, who placed his fate in their hands? Has then our nation, once so vaunted for mildness and politeness, divested itself of every feeling of humanity?—[He went on in this strain at some length, and closed as follows.]

"Should it even require a small degree of favour to acquit them, still, I am confident, you will acquit them in order to verify this expression of one of our most illustrious Chancellors, 'Foreigners are privileged persons in France when they implore the justice of the King.'

Sir Robert followed—confessed the facts as to the escape of Lavalette, and vindicated his principles and conduct in a bold and impressive manner.

[His speech, as well as that of M. Dupin, was applauded by the spectators—and the President had to check them.]

After Sir R. W. had concluded, Mr. Hutchinson was called, but having nothing further to say—

Mr. Bruce then spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen, I appear before this tribunal accused of having favoured the escape of Lavalette. If it be a crime to have saved the life of a man, I admit that I am guilty. I will make no boast of what I have done. An appeal was made to my humanity, and my honour compelled me to answer it.

"If the charge were confined to the affair of Lavalette, I should have but a few words to say to you; but I have been accused of having conspired against the political system of Europe, of having excited the people to take up arms against the authority of the King. It is true, that this absurd, ridiculous, & totally unfounded charge, which has excited so strong an indignation throughout all Europe, has been rejected by the wisdom of the French magistrates; but yet the motives upon which it was grounded still subsist. The Attorney General has presumed to say, in the preamble to the act of accusation—"

[President.—"Accused, you speak French very fluently: in speaking of a Magistrate, and of so worthy a Magistrate, be more guarded in your expressions."]

Mr. Bruce resumed:—"The Attorney General said, that I was one of those persons who have imbibed anti-social doctrines; that I was an enemy, from principle, to every thing like order and good government, an enemy from principle, to kings, to justice, and humanity, and a friend to the factions of every country. These, it must be allowed, are very heavy charges, but the short explanation which I will give you of my principles will be a victorious answer to these calumnious accusations.

"I shall not enter into metaphysical abstractions on the law of nations, nor into digressions on politics, but I shall confine myself to an examination of the principles by which I have been always guided.

"I am by birth an Englishman. I am enthusiastically attached to the Constitution of my country—that is, the Constitution as established by the glorious Revolution in 1688. Then was formed that exquisite system of government which excites such universal admiration, which causes our country to be pre-eminently denominated the classic land of liberty, which procured us the eulogium of that philosopher Montesquieu, who belongs not to France alone, but to the whole world, and who says of us, that the English are the only people in the world who know how to make use of their religion, their laws, & their commerce. From the Revolution of 1688, I date the prosperity, grandeur, and liberty of England.

"I must say, that if these principles which I profess, which are those of the constitution of my country, are subversive of all ideas of order and good government, and make me an enemy to Kings, to justice and humanity—I confess that I am the most guilty of men, & the Attorney General is right; but, on the contrary, these are the principles that have procured us protecting laws, that secure our persons, our property, and our religion, that have made a people not highly favoured by nature the most happy, the best governed and the most flourishing in Europe. I am justified in concluding, that the accusation was only a revolting calumny. Such are the horrid principles of that Wilson, and that Bruce, of whom the Attorney General has spoken in such a derogatory manner. I inherited them from my ancestors, and they will accompany me to the grave.

"As to the affair of M. de Lavalette, politics had no share in it; I was influenced solely by feelings of humanity; you have seen from my interrogatory that I scarcely knew him. It is true, that the excellence of his character, his amiable disposition, and prepossessing manners, had excited in me a deeper interest than we generally feel for persons of whom we have seen so little. I never visited him, nor he me, and it was here where I now appear as an accused person, that I had the honour to see for the first time, that virtuous and interesting woman, to whom I beg leave to offer the homage of my respect and admiration. [* Mrs. L. was present.]

"Should it even require a small degree of favour to acquit them, still, I am confident, you will acquit them in order to verify this expression of one of our most illustrious Chancellors, 'Foreigners are privileged persons in France when they implore the justice of the King.'

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[President.—"Accused, you speak French very fluently: in speaking of a Magistrate, and of so worthy a Magistrate, be more guarded in your expressions."]

A New-Brunswick, (N. J.) paper of June 27, says, the French minister, Hyde de Neuville, his family and wife, arrived at his flat in the vicinity of this city on Monday last.

BEELZEBUB, the Great Prince of Devils, and Chief of the Infernal Regions, with the advice of his black Lord, and high Peers of his sulphurous dominions—unto his loyal and faithful BLASPHERERS and SWEARERS, sendeth—

GREETING:

Whereas his most diabolical Majesty, has lately beheld, with the most infernal satisfaction, the rapid progress his subjects on the earth have made, and are making in the black science of blasphemy and profanity, and who of late added

to their catalogue of oaths and curses, a variety of newly invented imprecations, which his Majesty con-

sidereth to be equal to any that could

have been contrived by the most ac-

complished peer in the burning lake;

he therefore positively assures such

inventors that they shall not pass

unrewarded when they arrive in his

flaming dominions, shall receive

their proper rank and portion accord-

ing to the service they have ren-

dered his most diabolical Majesty in

the world.

And whereas his Majesty, has ob-

served many who have ranked as

common swearers, he intends, for

their late improvements, to promote

them to a higher grade, by a diplo-

ma from the pit, which shall qualify

them to become public teachers

and masters of the infernal art.

And his Majesty enjoins upon

all such to use the utmost of their

power to teach and inculcate blas-

phemy, high and low swearing, and

profaneness, upon all they have in-

tercourse with, by sea and by land,

particularly on the rising generation

that it may become habitual to them

in their future lives; and to impress

it on the minds of ladies and gentle-

men that it is a mark of politeness

and good breeding, to mingle oaths

and curses with their common con-

versation; and that it will cause

them to be believed in all they say;

for such and like services they shall

be eternally rewarded in the lake

that burns with fire & brimstone.

Signed at the capitol of the infernal

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXIV.

ANNAPOLEIS, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1816.

No. 29]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
JONAS GREEN,
BEECH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the People's Monitor.

PEOPLE'S MONEY AGAIN.

There is a judgment against his executors—Beckley has been dead this twelve years.

Brown, Clarke, Hakeman and Owings, on account of protested bills of exchange, Ten thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars. Brown, Hakeman, Owings, Clarke and Pascault, do. Twenty eight thousand seven hundred and fifty nine dollars.

Samuel Judd, Pay master and store-keeper, Harper's Ferry, Fifteen thousand seven hundred and two dollars.

William Blount, Governor of Tennessee, One thousand dollars—stated to be dead and insolvent.

John B. Barnes, Captain and Pay master in the army (O! What a glorious chance!) stands indebted Six thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars.

Joel Barlow—Minister to France, Forty nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars—Dead.

R. G. Beasley, Consul at London, Thirty four thousand six hundred and six dollars.

William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of Orleans, Fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty five dollars.

This man is a great favourite of Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Madison's, his accounts are large & of long standing and nothing done or talked of to bring him to a settlement.—So much for favourites.

Solomon Ellis, contractor for Georgia, Eleven thousand four hundred and eighty five dollars.—In suit, judgment had, but he has absconded.

Richard Forrest, Clerk in Secretary of States office, who it is said has taken largely in the late war loans—Forty three thousand eight hundred and seventy six dollars.

Statement No. 1. contains a list of balances which appear to have been due more than three years prior to 30th September last, on books of receipts and expenditures of the Treasury.

Statement No. 2. contains a list of balances remaining on the Revenue books of the Treasury, which appear to have been due for more than three years, prior to the 1st January 1815.

With great respect,

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

The Honourable HENRY CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. States.

This statement, thus officially given by Mr. Madison's Comptroller, contains the names of about one hundred delinquent debtors on the Treasury Books; and the amount of the balances thus due is as follows. Total amount of balances outstanding at the Treasury of more than three years standing, One million five hundred and eighty one thousand and fifty six dollars.

Total amount of balances transmitted from the war Department to the treasury, three hundred and six thousand, five hundred and two dollars.

Total amount of balances transmitted from the war Department to the treasury, one hundred and eighty six thousand, one hundred & thirty four dollars—making in all at the treasury, two million, one hundred and twenty eight thousand, six hundred and ninety two dollars.

If these balances had been collected and settled as they ought to have been, they would have made a sum nearly equal to the net amount of the present years direct Tax, and of course, would have obviated the necessity of laying that burden upon the people.—As it is we must have taxes both to pay our debts and defray the costly & growing expenses of our rulers, as well as to be a substitute for that portion of the public money which is suffered to lie dead in the hands of individuals who have fingered it.

LOOK HERE

At the names and amount of some of these gentry who have large balances standing against them, and we all look at the remarks attending each ones names—Here they are.

General Armstrong stands in debt five thousand six hundred and forty eight dollars—and nothing more to further credits, or suit ordered, or any proceeding to get him again.

John Beckley, a famous democrat—Clerk of Congress, stands indebted five thousand one hundred and forty one dollars—For which

the navy list of balances we find in our last from a document dated after this, 17th January 1816, which amounted to 260,378

and 36 cents.

roe and Virginia, because he and she and you are all, all republicans.

Nicholas J. Roosevelt, contractor for copper for ships, Thirty thousand dollars—all of which will be lost.

John Smith, contractor, (all those contractorships are fine things) Twenty one thousand eight hundred and forty nine dollars—said to be insolvent and has absconded.

Fulwar Skipwith, Six hundred and seventy five dollars.

These are some of the most important democratic friends to the people who hold on tightest upon their cash—there are others amounting in all, as we before stated, to about four hundred debtors in all.

HERE AGAIN.

Total amount of balances due on revenue books by collectors of customs, which are of more than three years standing, One million two hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and twenty two dollars.

MORE—

Balances of internal revenue under act of Congress 5th June, 1795, due ever since. Two hundred and fifty-one thousand, five hundred and thirteen dollars.

MORE YET—

Balances of direct tax of two million, laid in John Adam's time, and due ever since. Fifty four thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars.

MORE AND MORE STILL.

Balances by receivers of public money on account of sales of public lands, who are now out of office, and have been due more than three years. Fifteen thousand three hundred and eight dollars.

NOW FELLOW CITIZENS

You get a small insight at the state of your public accounts and monies, which have been of more than three years standing—Be you assured there is ten times the amount of the sums due within the last five years, and principally flowing from the war.

What is the amount of your floating war debt, in contradistinction to your funded debt? No one will pretend to say—but it is between ten and thirty millions of dollars—probably nearer to the last.

What is the amount of unsettled balances in the hands of contractors, paymasters, &c. &c.? No man will hazard a guess—but they will constitute millions more—when we get hold of the list of balances from the war department we will give them, and then let the folks stand aghast!!!

Reflect on these things good people and say, if this is the way you wish your accounts and money matters to be managed, and if you are willing to be eternally taxed to put those taxes into the hands of such men.—This is but a speck we have given you—a mere glance at the corruption, the mismanagement, the negligence of our rulers.—The whole amount now presented from accountants of navy and treasury of neglected balances due the United States is about Four millions of dollars, and nothing saved from the war department, except of those balances which have been transferred to the treasury.

Thus we have arrived at about four millions of dollars from under their own official hands which is corruptly or negligently suffered to lie dead to the government whilst the people are actually taxed to make up that very deficiency.—If this is justice—if this is right, then we confess ourselves wrong.—We will give you a little more again.

Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, JUNE 28.

COMPENSATION BILL.

The following resolution disapproving of the late act of Congress increasing the compensation of the members, was adopted, almost unanimously, by the Honorable General Assembly of this state, at their recent session:

Resolved, That this General Assembly, while they disclaim all interference in the ordinary proceedings of the Federal Government within the sphere of their constitutional powers, cannot avoid expressing the strong dissatisfaction which they feel and believe to be universally felt, at the late act of Congress, appropriating high salaries to themselves out of the public moneys collected into the Treasury by a

course of burthensome taxes, and which the people were led to believe and had a right to expect, would be strictly and prudently applied towards relieving the country from an accumulated public debt, and from the still uncalculated expences occasioned by the late war.

Upon these circumstances being represented to Governor Cass, he addressed the following letter to the British officer.

Detroit, June 6, 1816.

Sir—It has been officially represented to me, that, in several instances, within a few days, vessels bound from ports of the U. States upon Lake Erie, to this place, have been boarded by parties of men from an armed vessel of his Britannic majesty, lying off Amherstburgh.

These parties have entered the vessels while passing through the usual channel of communication between Lakes Erie and Huron, in one instance with the avowed object of taking therefrom two men, under the pretence of their being British deserters, & in all instances with objects, so far as they could be ascertained, from the captures and conduct of the boarding officer, which furnish no justification for a British officer in forcibly entering a vessel of the United States.

The manner in which this service has been performed, has had no tendency to diminish the effect which the character of such transactions is calculated to produce.

The conduct of the boarding officer has been arrogant & impudent.

In an aggression like this, the government of the United States can alone determine what course the honour and interest of the nation require should be taken.

But until their decision shall be made upon the subject, it becomes my duty to remonstrate against a practice, for which the laws of nations afford no pretence; which is inconsistent with the relations existing between our respective governments; and, the continuance of which must be attended with serious and important consequences.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

The officer commanding his Britannic majesty's vessel Tecumseh.

The increase of compensation to the members of Congress is a subject of a very difficult and unpleasant nature to democratic editors; it has unfortunately disclosed to the people, that those disinterested patriots who have been so anxious for the honour to be their servants, have no objection to be very well paid for that service. In vain do democratic editors urge, that federalists voted for the law; the votes of federalists, say the sovereigns, cannot make any measure right which tends to load us with taxes to pay salaries, not merely liberal, but profuse to our servants whom we supposed to be disinterested.

When a Farmer is told that a member of Congress has voted to raise his own wages from six dollars a day to sixteen, it is to him very unimportant in forming his opinion of the disinterestedness and patriotism of that member, whether all those who joined with him in that vote were called federalists, or democrats.

But when he is told that a democratic republican member of Congress proposed the increase of compensation, & recollects that the president of the U. States and a majority of the members of both houses of Congress are called democratic republicans, he is very apt to draw the conclusion that it was a democratic republican measure; any arguments founded on the votes of federalists to the contrary notwithstanding.

Fed. Gaz.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins, of Anne Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion; had on when he absconded a new black fur'd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had other cloathing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of a Mr. Richd Higgins, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise a mother and several sisters residing either in George-town, or Washington City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins' property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any gulf so that I get him again.

David Ridgely.

Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

N. B. All persons are hereby warned harbouring said negro at their peril.

D. R.

67 The editors of the Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, and Frederick-Town Intelligencer, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account to this office.

FOREIGN.

Madrid, March 5.

Our differences with the U. States are about assuming a serious character, in consequence of the refusal of the American government to restore provisionally that part of Florida which is the subject of our demand. It will be recollected that Buonaparte, obtaining Louisiana by his partisans in the then Spanish ministry, sold that vast province to the United States, for sixteen millions of dollars—our present government does not mean to contest the validity of that sale; but it desires to lose nothing but Louisiana itself. The U. States consider, on the contrary, part of West Florida as being united to the government of Louisiana, and follow the condition of the principal province Mr. Jefferson, the former President of the United States, declared that the difference should be the subject of a negotiation; but Mr. Madison thought that he could negotiate more advantageously after having taken possession of the object in dispute. This usurpation met with success during the troubles of Spain. Now we reclaim the territory which belongs to us, in the most amicable manner. Instead of negotiating, the American government declares it will keep the territory. Here then is the commencement of a rupture. It is doubtless very disagreeable to us to see ourselves menaced with a war by the United States, at a time when we have to combat the insurgents of Buenos Ayres & the Caracas. We have no allies against the United States; we calculate on the energy and justice of our cause.

London, May 15.

The following is an extract of a letter from on board of the Spanish slave ship Rosca, prize to H. M. ship Bann, dated Sierra Leone, January 26:—

"My Dear Sir—I have just arrived in the above vessel, which we have captured, after an anxious chase of many hours, & a smart action with our boats of an hour and a half. We were refitting here in H. M. ship Bann, about a fortnight since, when information was received of three vessels under Spanish colours, well manned and armed, being at the Galines, a place about 150 miles to leeward of Sierra Leone, taking in slaves—with great exertions, being entirely dismantled at the time, we got the ship ready, and at sea by 8 o'clock the following morning. The wind failing, we did not get off the place until the 8th morning by day break; when, to our great satisfaction, we discovered a large schooner in shore, who on seeing us, immediately cut his cables, and made all sail with a light breeze off the land—we after him, but soon found he had the advantage in sailing. At 12 o'clock, luckily for us, it fell calm, chase about nine miles distant, when the second lieutenant, was despatched with all the boats.

A little before three, being within shot, chased up a Spanish ensign and pendant, swept his broadside round to bear upon the boats, commenced a sharp fire of round and grape upon them; there being a very heavy ground swell on, and no wind, I am happy to say it took very little effect; about four, being within pistol shot, prepared to board, one boat on each bow, and one on each quarter, schooner keeping up a heavy fire of grape and musketry—our pinace having a 12 pound carronade, cut him up very much; his main-mast at this time being shot away, gave three hearty cheers, darted along side, and carried him sword in hand. The vessel proved to be the Rosca, under Spanish colours, from Havana, pierced for 16 guns, but only four mounted about 20 men her crew, all Americans, and 276 slaves; being under Spanish colours is all nonsense, as the prize was formerly the American privateer Perry, of Baltimore, and is now manned entirely with Americans, commanded by an American, and had beat off, only four days previous to our falling in with her, under American colours, the colonial vessel of war Princess Charlotte. When the rascal found our boats getting the upper hand, he let about 50 slaves out of iron, and arming them with boarding pikes, told them, that should we get on board they would all be murdered, which made the poor wretches fight like devils; they stood the deck when every American, that was able had jumped below.

Thank God, we have none killed, owing to the heavy roll of a sea that was on; our assistant surgeon and three or four men are badly wounded; about the same number of Americans are wounded; but the vessel is very much cut up about her masts and rigging—the main mast is shot away. After taking out the prisoners, and putting her to rights as well as we could, I was despatched in her, with 14 men, to Sierra Leone, where having had favorable winds, we have arrived safe, after a short passage, she was the last of the three we went in quest of, her two consorts having sailed three days before we arrived; one of them mounted 18 guns and 80 men, with 500 slaves; the other six guns and 30 men, with 300 slaves; all three came from Havana. Her trial has not lasted long, the admiralty court here having condemned immediately. I do not know yet what is to be done with the Amer-

ican prisoners. The coast is full of American vessels, under Spanish colours, all well manned and armed. Tomorrow we sail in quest of a ship now off Cape Mount, with part of her cargo on board; the whole when complete, will consist of 1200 slaves—she mounts 24 guns and is manned with 150 men."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser, July 2.

Much execration has been uttered by the democrats in this country against the King of France for the trial and execution of Labeyrière and Ney. It appears as if they considered it impossible for a man to be guilty of treason against any sovereign except Buonaparte. Treachery to all others, in their eyes, is a virtue. It would seem, however, that the conduct of these men was viewed, on the spot, in a somewhat different light from that in which it appeared to our patriots. Miss Helen Maria Williams, who has lived in France for a considerable part of the revolutionary period, and been, until quite lately, an ardent friend to the revolutionary party, has written and published an account of the events which took place in France after Buonaparte returned from Elba, until his final overthrow. In that account, she speaks of these two officers in a manner which ought to satisfy any person that their conduct richly deserved the punishment which it received. Of the former, she remarks—"The seventh regiment of the line, commanded by Colonel Labeyrière, had marched out and joined Buonaparte on the road between Vizille and Grenoble. *Thus M. Labeyrière was the first officer who submitted to the invader, and may boast the pre-eminence in treason.* Madame De Labeyrière, of an ancient family, was so affected by her husband's treachery that, taking her children with her, she forsook his house, fled to her relations, and left him to enjoy alone his guilty triumph." It is very clear from this account, that not only Miss Williams, but his wife, considered Labeyrière as guilty, in a preeminent manner, of this most aggravated of crimes.

Speaking of Ney, she says—"he had in an effusion of loyalty, repaired to the Thulleries, and proffering his services, and assured the king on receiving the command of this important station, that he would bring Buonaparte to Paris in an iron cage. To which the king replied, with mild dignity, that this was not what he required, and that he only desired of the Marshal to drive back the invader. The prince de la Moskwa took his leave of the king, carried with him a million of livres for the pay of the troops, and departed." Notwithstanding this pretended zeal and loyalty, Ney, upon coming up with Buonaparte, immediately joined him with the whole of his troops, and issued a pompous proclamation to the army in his favour. In remarking further upon this subject, Miss Williams says—"no morality, however lax, no charity, however lenient, can forbear stigmatizing with eternal ignominy, the conduct of certain actors in this turbulent drama: at the head of this black column must be inscribed the name of the Prince of Moskwa. The services of this Marshal were not demanded; they were offered with an exuberance of zeal for the royal cause, and his ardor was repressed, rather than excited by the king, to whom he gave with eagerness, the sacred pledge of his honour."

The effect of this treachery, she describes as so great in Paris, that "despair filled every bosom." "Unavailing execrations," she adds, "against such black perfidy as that of Marshal Ney, hung upon every lip." Miss Williams was at this time in Paris, an eye and ear witness of what passed there; and, of course, possessed ample means of knowledge of the truth of the events which she relates. She must have published wilful falsehoods, if her narration is not correct. If it is correct, both these men were guilty of treason, and Ney's was of the blackest kind—and both of them richly deserved their fate.

From the Phil True American. LECTURES OF FATHER PAUL.

Having no one to direct my steps, I turned to the right, I know not why, and soon fell in with current of people going the same way, and truly, as I supposed, to the house of worship. The only enquiry I made, was, if a stranger could find a seat? The answer was that of true politeness—an easy, frank affirmative, which seemed to imply that an obligation was received rather than conferred. In the preacher, whom I now beheld officiating in the courts of the Most High, unexpectedly was recognized one whom I had once met at the gay levee of an earthly court. If the interest was strongly increased, the "hope was not deceived." With great eloquence and earnestness, he warned his flock against the deception of self-love. A sketch of even a sentence, from memory, must necessarily be imperfect. As well might a common artist attempt to give from recollection, the expression on a picture of Sully, or of Peale.

"Some ruling passion," said he, "is predominant in every breast; and self-love, the source of innumerable errors, whispers to each one that his conduct is deserving of applause. The miser toils with unwearied assiduity to lay up gold, denying himself

the comforts of life, and withholding even his mite in charity, although it might save the needy from perishing, or shield the naked from the storm. Yet does the sordid votary of avarice, claim the meed of praise for his industry, temperance and care.

The ambitious man attains to the summit of power. Though his motives have been his own advancement, and his means base and corrupt, yet self-love draws the veil upon the way by which he ascended, and he looks around him, demanding from the multitude applause for his love of country—his devotion to the public weal.

The man of science prides himself upon his attainments, forgetting that they are from his maker. And although his talents may have been exerted to loosen the foundation of civil order, or by a vain philosophy to rob the Christian of his hope, yet does he expect from his fellow men the plaudits that are only due to virtue.

The soldier, whose hand is stained with blood—whose path is strewed with mangled corpses, and whose laurels are watered with the tears of orphans, plumes himself on his achievements, and exultingly demands a niche in the temple of fame."

An introduction so interesting was followed by a discourse worthy the speaker, and the sacred desk from which it is spoken.

An attendance upon ten different places of worship in this city, has convinced me that the people are favoured in a most distinguished manner with learning—eloquence and piety in their pastors. Religion aside, it would be imagined, that the churches would be places of general resort for all who are capable of estimating and enjoying the exertions of intellect directed to the noblest purposes. I know not how it is with others, but I never enter a place of worship without a solemn awe stealing over the mind, and a secret pleasure diffusing itself through my frame. Whether in the assembly with those who oft hold sweet but silent converse with their Maker, remembering the injunctions of the wise man, "Stand in awe and sin not—commune with your own hearts and be still"—or passing through the various modes of worship to the churches of those who praise the Lord "upon an instrument of ten strings, and upon the psaltery, and upon the harp with a solemn sound."

"Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,

"The pealing anthem swells the note of praise,

My heart is expanded by exalted feelings and good resolutions are ever formed, if not always adhered to.

The prospect of hundreds clad in their neatest attire, with placid mien, seating themselves with so much decency and order—the old man, with a few grey hairs thinly scattered over his wrinkled brow, leaning upon his staff; the little child clinging to its father's hand; the modest maiden, with downcast look, half blushing at the gaze attracted by the voice of her footstep along the aisle, the recollection that here our fathers, and our father's fathers were wont to meet to worship; the solemn thought rushing upon the mind that now "Beneath those rugged elms—that poplar shade,

Where leaves the turf in many a mouldring heap,

Each in his narrow cell forever laid,

The ancient fathers of the city sleep,

all is calculated to awaken feelings of the deepest interest. When to this is added the consideration of the object of meeting—to learn the way from this vain world to a better—to pay our adorations and praise to the holiest and best of Beings, the heart of that man must be harder than the "nether mill stone" which is not softened into the gentlest and kindest feelings to his fellow men, which does not, swell with gratitude to heaven.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to the public, at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 15th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter.

THE ESTATE OF FRANCIS WHITE, deceased, on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, consisting of part of a Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, in the city of Linthicum's Walks.—A Tract called "Darkies converted into Light," and part of a Tract called "Hammond's Right," containing in the whole about 194 acres. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who are disposed to purchase will view the same previous to the sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale.

The purchaser to give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon. On the ratification of the sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

Possession of the above property not to be given until the 1st of December next.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

July 18, 1816.

Encyclopedias.

The subscriber has received vol. 24 part 2, vol. 25 part 1 and 2, and vol. 26 part 1, of Dr. Kees' Cyphologiae—Vol. 7 part 2, and vol. 8 part 1. Edinburgh Encyclopedia—vol. 3 part 2. Dr. Gregory's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences—which will be delivered to subscribers upon their paying for the same. The immense expense of these publications renders a strict compliance with the terms of payment necessary.

G. Sharpe.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 18, 1816

Federal Republican Tickets.

For the Second Congressional District.

John C. Herbert.

For Members of the Assembly.

Thomas Hood,

Brice J. Worthington,

Jacob Franklin, jun.

Charles W. Hanson.

ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Charles S. Ridgeley,

Daniel Murray.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Col. Ezekiel Richardson,

Robert Hart.

FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S.

Francis M. Hall,

Edward H. Calvert.

FOR FREDERICK.

Major John Graham,

Roger B. Taney.

FOR TALBOT.

John Leeds Kerr,

Allen Bowie.

FOR CAROLINE.

William Potter,

George Reed.

FOR KENT.

Dr. Morgan Brown,

Capt. Frederick Boyer.

FOR CECIL.

Dr. James Scanlan,

James Janney.

FOR ALLEGANY.

William M'Mahon,

William Hilleary.

FOR CHARLES.

Clement Dorsey,

Nicholas Stonestreet.

FOR ST MARY'S.

Raphael Neale,

Col. James Forrest.

FOR CALVERT.

Richard Graham,

Benjamin Gray.

It is a long time since Jefferson's celebrated letter to Mazzei was published, and its contents seem now to be almost entirely forgotten. Since the days of its first publication, strange events have happened. Washington's old revilers have professed to have been always his warmest friends; and this has been so often asserted, that some may be almost ready to believe it. We to-day republish this precious morsel of abuse, with a request that it may be attentively read by the people, and then let them judge whether such gentry were Washington's admirers.

From the Boston Gazette.

COMMUNICATION—I read in the last Chronicle, some observations on a remark by the Editor of the *Continent*, on the death of Mazzei, Jefferson's correspondent, and exalting Mr. Jefferson to the highest pinnacle of glory. For the benefit of those readers of your paper, who may never have seen the letter which Jefferson wrote to Mazzei, referred to, in the *Continent*, I hand you a copy, from which they may judge whether Mr. J. is entitled to the elevated station that his admirers wish to raise him to; or whether his name ought not to be handed down to posterity with the scorn and disgrace which it so richly deserves from every feeling American.

Copy of a letter written by Thomas Jefferson, late President of the U. S. to Monsieur Philip Mazzei; published in the *Paris Moniteur* 25th Jan. 1797, during the administration of the imperial Washington.

Our political situation is prodigiously changed since you left us. In stead of that noble love of liberty and republican government which carried us through the revolution, an *anglo-monarchical aristocratic party* has arisen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the *substance*, as they have already given us the *form* of the British Government. Nevertheless the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. We have *against us* the *(b) EXECUTIVE* power, the *JUDICIARY* power, (*two out of three branches of our government*) all the officers of government, all who are seeking office, all *timid* men, who prefer the calm of *Despotism*, to the tempestuous sea of liberty: the *British Merchants*, and *Americans* who trade on British Capital, the *speculators*, persons interested in public funds—*establishments* invented with views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model in its *(c) corrupt parts*. I should give you a few were I to name the *(c) Apostates* who have embraced these *heresies*, men who were *Solomons* in council, and *Sampsons* in command, but whose hair has been cut off by the *Whigs* of England. (*f*) They would *wrest* from us that *liberty* which we have obtained by so much labour & peril; but we shall preserve it. It is sufficient that we guard ourselves, and that we *break the LILLIPUTIAN ties* by which they bound us in the *first slums* *bergs*, which succeeded our labours. It suffices us that we arrest the progress

of that which of *Ministers* in France, from which the detachment stationed in the United States, were permitted to the said city, which is the property of the United States; that some of the soldiers had no claim to the said city, except what they formed of the accidental circumstances of the war.

(b) This proves how much the members and approved of the Constitution of the United States at that time.

(b) Recollect, reader, be very democratic lay any claim to him, Mr. Jefferson, in the first outset of his career, says, that an "Anglo-monarchical aristocratic party heretofore, of course

which repudiates with the short story of the washerwoman, which flies from the dangers of a gutter, and which boasts of wearing a shirt for three days, without rumpling the ruffle. In short, take him altogether, he has precisely the grim look of a corporal mechanic, and were he ushered into your parlour, you would wonder why he came without his measure and his shears. Such, (and with a soul which would disgrace any other testament than that which it contains,) is the mortal who stood upon its two legs, confidently predicting the overthrow of the British monarchy, and anticipated the pleasure of feeding its illustrious nobles with his oars." [Alluding to Mr. Madison's speech on the naturalization bill.]

Who describes Jefferson as "hatting Great Britain, for several reasons; first, because she is the great bulwark against the leaders of atheists and anarchists, of whom he is an avowed advocate; second, because he like a base coward as he is fled at the approach of her armies; third, because he committed the sin of rebellion against her; & fourth, (which is perhaps the strongest of all) because he owes her merchants a large sum of money."

He wrote on the heir apparent James Monroe—"For though you could crouch, and kneel, and lick, and fawn on the robbers of your countrymen, still you can feel nothing but contempt—I dare say that the citizens directors did consult Monroe, and there is little doubt of their having done it in vain." It is equally new to hear a so-called minister, taking his leave with a nauseous eulogium on those who had robbed his countrymen, and insulted his government! Great allowances ought to be made for the increased wealth of a minister returning from a nation so celebrated for their bounty, on certain occasions, and to whom he had rendered himself so deservedly dear, that they could not conceal their chagrin and resentment at his recall—What harm then, if he should have accepted of a few articles on taking leave of his dear Barras, & Co. just by way of keepsakes?" (Alluding to the seventy six packages of goods which he states Patriot Munroe to have returned home with from France.)

Let Gales, & other cabinet printers, publish this, to show that meekness and forgiveness of soul, which sway their great men, and fatigate those who persecuted them.—While the intelligent of the American people will view it, as confirmation strong, that the ruling party will herd with royalist slanderers, and the most venomous enemies of republican governments, if it be necessary, to prop the power which the freemen of the country in a moment of delusion and party passion delegated to them.

A. B.

FROM THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

ADDITIONAL

Certificate of Mr. John W. Thomas, a respectable merchant of the city of Baltimore.

I do hereby certify, that some time last winter, at Mr. Barney's tavern, in this city, I met with Mr. N. S. Dawson, an acquaintance of mine, from Elkton, with whom I commenced a conversation on the subject of the approaching election in Maryland; during which, Mr. Dawson observed, that he had no doubt but the democrat would succeed. When I asked him what counties his party calculated on? He mentioned several, among the rest Cecil and Kent. I offered to bet him a hat upon each. He then said he was not so certain of Cecil, but took me up on Kent, which he was certain of. I asked him what caused him to be so confident of Kent; that the county had been federal for several years, and unless there was a considerable change, that it would remain so. He said he had heard of changes, but that several gentlemen from Kent had informed him, that they had got over (to use his own expression) a swarm of democrats from Queen Anne's to reside in Kent, since the last election.

JOHN W. THOMAS.

Baltimore, June 24, 1816.

P. S. As will be observed by the above certificate, I do not recollect the exact date, that this conversation took place, but I remember perfectly that it was in the winter, and a long time before the report was circulated that the federalists had sent men to Annapolis.

J. W. T.

NAVAL TEMPLE.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

Mr. Badger of Boston, has just published the "Naval Temple," containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794, to the present time; including the wars with France, and with Tripoli, the late war with Great Britain, and with Algiers; with elegant engravings, representing battles, &c.—The following is his description of the plates contained in the volume.

The frontispiece is a representation of the harbour and rock of Gibraltar, with the American squadron, consisting of thirteen vessels under easy sail, returning (in sight of an English squadron) from a victorious cruise against the Algerines.

Plate second, is a vignette, emblematical of the title, representing the portion of a temple, the base of which is washed by the ocean, the top reaching the clouds. At a distance is seen an American frigate at anchor, the officers of which have arrived in her boat at the foot of the temple bearing the victorious tidings. "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." Between the pillars & on the steps of the temple, stand two female figures representing America and Liberty, bidding welcome and bestowing honours on those worthies, who by their skill and valour have gained for themselves and their country, a name of imperishable renown.—Within the vestibule, stands a figure representing Patriotism, baring his breast with one hand, in the other a sword pointing to those well-earned laurels of our gallant Navy; his other arm resting upon the altar of patriotism, upon which is inscribed the names of our naval heroes.

Plate third, represents Capt. Sterrett, in the sloop Enterprise, paying tribute to Tripoli, in powder and ball. August, 1801. Page 17.

Plate fourth, is the first view of the memorable battle of Erie in which is seen the intrepid Perry, passing in an open boat from the disabled Lawrence toward the Niagara exposed to the deadly fire of the superior foe.—Page 159.

Plate fifth, is the second view of the same glorious engagement. The cool and determined Perry is seen passing with his single ship through the enemy's line, pouring in his turn, destructive broadsides on the now surrendering enemy. Page 160.

Plate sixth, represents the naval action on lake Champlain, the modest McDonough with his "Yankee cock boats" withstands for two hours and twenty minutes the fire of a vastly superior British fleet, and compelled them to surrender. Page 179.

Plate seventh, represents the battle of Plattsburgh, where fourteen thousand British troops, (Lord Wellington's invincibles included) being panic struck at the loss of their fleet, were routed and finally put to flight by a handful of American regulars, and two or three thousand Green Mountain volunteers. Page 234.

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States, on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, in the city of Washington, until the 27th day of September next, inclusive.

IN MARYLAND.

76. From Georgetown, by Bladensburg, Vanisville, McCoy's and Elk Ridge, to Baltimore, every day, 42 miles.

Leave Baltimore every day at 5 A. M. and arrive at Washington by 1 P. M., and Georgetown by 2 P. M. Leave Georgetown every day at 5 A. M. and Washington city at 6 A. M. and arrive in Baltimore by 2 P. M.

77. From Easton, by Hillsboro, Denton, Greensboro and Whitelby, to Frederick, once a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Frederick on Thursday by 11 A. M. Leave Frederick every day at 2 P. M., and arrive at Easton on Friday by 7 P. M.

78. From Elkton, by Swanton, Ceil & Roads, Georgetown & Roads, Bridgetown, Sadler's, Beaver Dam and Nine Bridges, to Greensboro, once a week, 57 miles.

Leave Elkton every Tuesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Greensboro on Wednesday by 10 A. M. Leave Greensboro every Wednesday at 2 P. M., and arrive at Elkton on Thursday by 6 P. M.

79. From Baltimore, by Rockhall, to Chestertown, twice a week, 37 miles.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Chestertown by 6 P. M. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore by 6 P. M.

80. From Harford, to Bel-air, twice a week.

Leave Bel-air every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Harford by 9 A. M. Leave Harford at 10 A. M. and arrive at Bel-air by 1 P. M.

81. From Baltimore to Annapolis, twice a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Annapolis by 3 P. M. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P. M.

82. From Baltimore, to Queenston, once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Queenston by 10 A. M. Leave Queenston every Tuesday at 2 P. M., and arrive at Baltimore on Saturday by 6 P. M.

83. From Queenston, by Hillsboro and Denton, to Milford, D. once a week.

Leave Queenston every Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Milford on Friday by 10 A. M. Leave Milford every Friday at 2 P. M., and arrive at Queenston on Saturday by 6 P. M.

84. From Baltimore, by Elliott's Lower Mills, Poplar, L. and Newmarket, to Fredericktown, thrice a week, 46 miles.

Leave Baltimore every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 A. M. and arrive at Fredericktown by 1-2 P. M. Leave Fredericktown every Monday and Wednesday at 10-12 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P. M.

85. From Fredericktown, by Upper Marlboro, Queen Anne and Quinn's Ferry to Annapolis, three times a week, 40 miles.

Leave Westminster every Friday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Fredericktown by 1 P. M. Leave Fredericktown every Friday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Westminster on Saturday by 2 P. M.

86. From Fredericktown, by Woodsboro, Taneytown, Petersburg and Hanover, to York, once a week, 62 miles.

Leave Fredericktown every Thursday at 4 A. M. and arrive at York on Friday by 9 A. M. Leave York every Saturday at 9 A. M. and arrive at Fredericktown on Sunday by 4 P. M.

87. From Annapolis, by Haddaway's, St. Michaels and Easton, to Cambridge, twice a week, 61 miles.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M. arrive at Easton at 2 P. M. leave at 3 P. M. and arrive at Cambridge by 6 P. M. Leave Cambridge every Wednesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Annapolis on Thursday and Monday by noon.

88. From Cambridge, by Vienna, Quantico, Whitehaven, Prince Ann, Pocomoke & Roads, Snowhill, Princess Ann, Salisbury and Vienna, to Cambridge, once a week, 71 miles.

Leave Cambridge every Sunday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Snowhill on Monday at 4 P. M. Leave Snowhill every Tuesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Cambridge on Wednesday at 6 P. M.

89. From Annapolis, by Elliott's, Richardson, Pig Point, Tracey's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro, Huntingtown and Calvert c. h. to St. Leonard's, once a week, 71 miles.

Leave Queen Anne's every Monday at 4 A. M. and arrive at St. Leonard's by 7 P. M. Leave St. Leonard's every Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Queen Anne's by 8 P. M.

90. From Upper Marlboro, by Nottingham, Aquasco, Benedict and Charlottetown, to Chaptico, once a week, 46 miles.

Leave Upper Marlboro every Monday at 1 P. M. and arrive at Chaptico on Tuesday by 2 P. M. Leave Chaptico every Tuesday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Upper Marlboro on Wednesday by 6 P. M.

91. From Upper Marlboro' to Magruder's tavern.

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday at 1 P. M. and arrive at Magruder's by 3 P. M. Leave Magruder's every Monday at 10 A. M. and arrive at Upper Marlboro' by noon.

92. From Washington city, by Oxen Hill, Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Allens fresh, Newport, Chaptico, Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mill and St. Innigoes, to Ridge, twice a week to Leonardtown, and once from thence to the Ridge, 97 miles.

Leave Washington every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Leonardtown on Thursday and Sunday by 2 P. M. Leave Leonardtown on Sunday at 3 P. M. and arrive at the Ridge the next Monday by 11 A. M. Leave Ridge every Monday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Leonardtown on Tuesday by 9 A. M. Leave Leonardtown on Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M. and arrive at Washington city the next Wednesday and Friday by 7 P. M.

93. From Port Tobacco, by Hilltop and Cedar, to Nanjemoy, once a week, 22 miles.

Leave Port Tobacco every Sunday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Nanjemoy by 11 A. M. Leave Nanjemoy at 1 P. M. and arrive at Port Tobacco by 7 P. M.

94. From Washington city, by Simpsonville, Colesville, Brookville, Tridellphias and Damascus, to Newmarket, once a week, 39 miles.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Cumberland on Saturday by 9 A. M. leave at 10 A. M. and arrive at Union the next Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Union every Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 10 A. M. and arrive at Hagerstown the next Thursday by 10 A. M.

95. From Washington city, to Alexandria, 6 miles, every day.

Leave Washington every day at 2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria by 3 P. M. Leave Alexandria every day at 4 A. M. and arrive at Washington by 5 P. M.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the existence of the contract, he previ-ously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time or for being in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if he delay conti-nues until the departure of an, depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained.

4. Persons making proposals are defered to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. Where the proprietor intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is defered to state it in his proposal.

7. The Post Master General defers to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one fails to happen, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are doubtless incorrect: on this subject the contractor must inform himself: no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in this respect.

9. The contracts for the routes numbered 9 and 10, are to be in operation on the first day of November next, and all the others on the first day of January next.

REURN J. MEIGS, Jr.

Post Master General.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Washington City, May 20, 1816.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, will be exposed to public sale at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 15th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter.

A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND,

called Madie's Seat, containing 244 acres, more or less, lying near Friendship in Anne Arundel county, whereon David Weems now resides.

It is deemed necessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those

who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale.

The purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and on the ratification of the sale and payment of the purchase money, the bidder is authorized to execute a deed.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

July 18, 1816.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1816.

No. 80.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the New-York Courier.

COMMUNICATED.

A superficial observer would take the citizens of New-York, to be the most humane & tender-hearted people under the sun. Their humanity seems to embrace the whole human family, (except ourselves,) as the sun circles the globe. Tell them of some calamity which has befallen a citizen of France, and you will hear them bewail his fate as if he were a brother. If a French peasant is oppressed by his haughty landlord, what indignation will they display towards the rich oppressor. Do what pity for the poor oppressed! Marshal Ney, & others, were lately executed for treason, and such was the feeling which was excited among the democrats, that I looked for a crusade against Louis XVIII. Now this might lead one to think our countrymen very humane, if we did not know that these same sympathetic souls have witnessed, with a horrid indifference, the murder of a revolutionary patriot, an officer of distinction, by a mob of Baltimore! With indifference, did I say—, with horrid satisfaction. A patriot, not murdered for treason, but for the defense of the liberty of the press, in a republic! Again, when they read of the poor and oppressed people of Ireland; they are absolutely thrown into a fit of the gloom, & all the democratic editors.

"Lament in rhyme, lament in prose." With salt tears trickling down the nose. This would excite my admiration, if these same men did not behold with savage inhumanity, the gray-haired soldiers of the revolution, "Begging thro' lands their valor won." One of those revolutionary soldiers, who had lost all to save his country, once entered a democratic printing office, & asked a few cents "for charity's sake." The editor at that moment reciting, with tears in his eyes, "There came to the earth a poor exile of Erin"—Tender-hearted man!

If he could so feelingly weep for the suffering of a stranger, what do you think his feelings were to see before him his own fellow citizen; an old soldier; a soldier who fought and bled for our freedom for seven long years; a soldier who was rugged and grey, and emaciated with hunger; a soldier who bared his bosom and stripped his arm to show the scars which he received at Bunker's Hill, and Gifford, and Germantown; I say, what do you think were the feelings of this Editor? Ah! gentle reader! he ordered him to retire, else he would have him put in the alms-house, or prosecuted as a vagabond! If Mr. Cobbett informs us that an English lord prosecuted a peasant for shooting a hare, what indignation! what rage does the dreadful story excite in New-York!—The National Advocate man, fairly weeps, and wails, and gashes his teeth! He mourns the fate of the poor peasant most dolorfully, and curses "o'er and o'er again" all the lords upon the face of the earth. Now, if he feels so tenderly for the sufferings of an Englishman, how much more do you think he would feel for a fellow-citizen! But, gentle reader, I declare to you, & I call this city, nay, heaven to witness, that this same man, and nearly all his party, are this moment witnessing a more cruel oppression of a citizen, by a haughty mayor, with utter indifference, if not with satisfaction, and he says not a word against it, but by his silence gives sanction to the oppression! Is this not strange? If the lord mayor of London should order a poor widow, with a family of orphans, to close her shop, and at the same time allow all the men in London to keep theirs open, how much ill would he shed, in abusing this mayor? but the mayor of New-York has done this, and not a democratic voice is lifted up against him! Is not this strange? Yes—it is "a passing strange."

If the ladies of New-York—ten-der souls! were to read Mrs. Ush-

er's story in a novel, or see it performed at the theatre, how would they turn up their pretty eye-balls "like Niobe, all tears!" How pathetically would they lament the fate of the oppressed widow and her innocent orphans! And how would they execrate the barbarous, the unjust, the haughty, the wicked, the tyrannical mayor who oppressed them. But the reality is exhibited before them this moment, and, I believe, that it gives them no uneasiness whatever. They weep daily for poor Constance, in Marmion; for Zulica, in the Bride of Abydos; for the wife of Byron's Corsair, &c; but alas! they seem to have no tears for a real sufferer! Is not this strange? Yes it is "passing strange."

COMMUNICATED.

DEMOCRACY UNVEILED.

Cobbett (the Anglo-American Editor) who is now the political Mentor of the United States, makes the following impudent remark in his late Register—⁴ "I see, much of ten than I could wish, very exaggerated praise bestowed on the memory of General Washington!" The editor of ¹ Columbian, applauds him, by saying, that this impudent remark "is worthy of Cato or Brutus or Franklin!" And pray what is this exaggerated praise, which Cobbett and the Columbian see in their editor than they wish?—Why, forsooth, we call Washington "the father of our country!" Therefore, take notice, republicans and democrats and federalists, you are no longer to call Washington the father of his country, because Mr. Cobbett does not wish it! As Cobbett's will seems to be law, he ought to publish fully what he does wish and what he does not wish, in order that we may do nothing hereafter to offend him. I heard an honest democrat (who knew nothing about the real sentiments of his leaders) say, that Cobbett would be execrated by every democrat; for the above remark, and that every one who had subscribed for his paper, would withdraw his name, and in no way contribute to its support. Honest soul!—he did not know that the demagogues, for whom he had voted annually, were precisely of Cobbett's opinion, and would support him more zealously than ever, in consequence of this slander against the founder of our republic; the father of our country.

The people will behold all this with indifference, and at the next election vote for these very demagogues; and many a democrat is now sweating in his fields, to earn money to pay for Cobbett's slander against Washington, to whom he owes his fields and his freedom!

"Ye Gods! it doth amaze me!"

A Soldier of Washington.

[End.]

The Fifteen Hundred Dollars Salary which our money-loving Democratic Congressmen voted themselves does not appear to be altogether approved of by their friends in Kentucky, if one may judge from the resolves which follow:

Lexington, (Ky.) June 28.

RESOLUTIONS,

Adopted by a portion of the citizens of Fayette County, living in the bounds of Capt. Kidd's Company,

42d Regt.

Solemnly impressed with a sense of our duty to our fellow citizens, our children and posterity, we hold it our high privilege to express, without restraint, our sentiments upon all the measures of our national and state legislatures. We believe that civil government was instituted to PROTECT THE RIGHTS AND FURTHER THE INTERESTS OF THE CITIZENS AT LARGE: & NOT TO GRATIFY THE CUPIDITY OR AMBITION OF THOSE. THEY MAY ELECT TO OFFICE. And whilst we regard our representatives as elected for peculiar merit, and therefore entitled to peculiar respect, we can never permit any invasion of our Constitution, however minute, to pass by without a determined and persevering opposition. The history of civil government plainly informs us, that it has ever been the POLICY OF THOSE IN POWER TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SUPINENCE AND WANT OF CONCERN IN THE PEOPLE, TO SADDLE THEM

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Whatever feelings therefore of

hostility may have been cherished, whatever sentiments of revenge or hatred may have been entertained,

however clamorous may have been the cries of Justice, all should now

be spied by the blood of the unhappy man who has excited them. He that

hath shed man's blood by man will

have his blood shed. The Murderer

and the Murderer will soon sleep

the sleep of death together—may

their sins be forgiven them and to-

gether may they rise to life ever-

lasting.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man, named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins, of Anne Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion; had on when he absconded a new black fur'd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had other cloathing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of Mr. Richard Higgins, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise a mother and several sisters residing either in Georgetown, or Washington City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins' property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any gaol so that I get him again.

David Ridgely.

Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

N. B. All persons are hereby for-

warned harbouring said negro at their

house.

The editors of the Federal

Republican, Frederick-Town Herald,

and National Intelligencer, will insert

the above once a week for six weeks, and

turn over their accounts to this office.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 15th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter.

THE ESTATE OF FRANCIS WHITE, deceased, on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel County, consisting of part of a Tract of Land, called "Lambkin's Walk"—a Tract called "Darknet's converted into Light," and part of a Tract called "Hammond's Right," containing in the whole about 154 acres. It is deemed necessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who are disposed to purchase will view the same previous to the sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms of Sale.

The purchaser to give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon. On the ratification of the sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

Possession of the above property not to be given until the 15th of December next.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

July 18, 1816.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 24th, 1816.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-Town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town.

By order,

Jona Pinkney, Cashier.

George & John Barber,

Have just received a supply of Summer Hats, New-England Shoes, Herrings & Shad, Gills & Paints,

And a fresh supply of Corn.

Which they offer for sale on liberal terms.

June 27.

Sale of Land.

The subscriber being appointed trustee by the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying certain land, mortgaged by Richard Brown, late of St. Mary's County, to Richard Mafon, deceased, will sell at public sale, in Leonardtown, on the second day of the next August court for that County, the said mortgaged premises. This land is opposite to and in the head of Clement's Bay, in St. Mary's County, has on it such improvements as are common in that part of the country, and possesses all the advantages of a situation on navigable water. Former particulars will be made known on the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay the whole amount of the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor; and on such payment will receive, from the trustee, all the right title, and interest of the mortgagor, and of the heirs of the mortgagee, in and to the said land.

H. Chapman, Trustee.

July 4, 1816.

INSENSIBILITY.

One cold is the ice-drop that clinging to the willow—
When winter has sprinkled his hair locks with snow—
And chill is the sigh of Ontario's bellow,
That bursts from wave-beaten caverns below—
But colder's the eye where no kindred fits bearing—
To him who, unvalued and friendless remains,
And the heart-frozen life where no warmth with is keeping—
More chill than the lake-tempest breathes o'er the plains.

From a London paper.

THE APPARITION.

'Twas silence all: the rising moon
With clouds had veild her light:
The clock struck twelve, when lo! I saw
A very chilling sight.
Pal as a snow ball was its face,
Like icicles its hair:
For mantle, it app'd to me
A sheet of ice to wear.
Though seldom given to alarm,
Indeed I'll not dissemble,
My teeth all chattered in my head,
And every joint did tremble.
At last I cried "Pray who are you,
And whither do you go?"
Methought the phantom thus replid—
"My name is Sally Snow:

"My father is the Northern Wind,
My mother's name was Water,
Old parson Winter married them,
And I'm their hap'ful daughter!

"I have a lover, Jacky Frost,
My dad the march condemns:
I've ran from home to night to meet
My lover on the Thames!"
I stop'd Miss Snow in her discourse,
This answer just to cast in—
"I hope of John and you unite,
Your union won't be lasting:

"Besides if you should marry him,
You never would do well, oh;
For I know Jacky Frost to be
A very slippery fellow!"

She sat her down before the fire:
My wonder now increases,
For the I took to a Maid,
Now tumbled into pieces!

For air, thin air," did Hamlet's ghost
His form at crack-crow barker;
But what I saw and now describe,
Did not itself—to water!

NAPOLEON.

REMEDY FOR THE GOUT.

From the Belfast Commercial Chronicle, April 10.

It is well known that the Emperor Napoleon was an effective protector of all the arts and the sciences, but it is not so generally understood, that, whenever any important discovery was made, in any branch of art or science, he set negotiations on foot to purchase the secret of the invention, with a view to publish it in the Moniteur, not only for the benefit of France but of the world at large. The remedy for the gout, by Dr. Pradier, was then purchased by Napoleon, at the price of 2,500,000 sterling, paid from his private purse, and the formula was immediately published in the Moniteur as follows: take

Balm of Mecca six drachms
Red Bark one ounce
Saffron half an ounce
Sarsaparilla one ounce
Sage one ounce

Rect. spirits of wine three pounds
Dissolve, separately, the balm of Mecca in one third of the spirits of wine; macerate the rest of the substances in the remainder, for forty-eight hours—filter and mix the two liquors. For use, the tincture obtained is mixed with twice or thrice the quantity of lime-water; the bottle must be shaken, in order to mix the precipitate, settled to the bottom by standing.

The following is a mode of employing the remedy:

A poultice must be prepared of lined meal, which must be of a good consistency, and spread very hot, of the thickness of a finger on a napkin, so as to be able completely to surround the part affected; if it be required for both legs, from the feet to the knees, it will take about three quarts of lined meal. When the poultice is prepared and as hot as the patient can bear it, and about two ounces of the prepared liquor, must be poured equally over the whole of each, without its being imbibed; the part affected is then to be wrapped up in it, & bound up with flannel and bandages to preserve the heat. The poultice is generally changed every twenty-four hours, sometimes at the end of twelve.

It would be whimsical if the Prince Regent of England were to be cured of this tormenting & dangerous disease, by a remedy which he would be evidently indebted to the public spirit and liberality of Napoleon.

MARRIAGE SCRIMM.

The following pleasant little story from the Petersburg Intelligencer, may relieve an idle moment, and possibly be productive of some good.

To the Editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN.—On the 21st day of Dec. last, I was passing through the state of South Carolina, and in the evening arrived at the suburbs of the town of —, where I had an acquaintance on whom I called. I was quickly informed that the family was invited to a wedding at a neighbouring house, and on being requested I changed my clothes and went with them. As soon as the young couple were married, the company was seated and a profound silence ensued—(the man of the house was religious.) A young Lawyer then arose, and addressed the company very handsomely, and in finishing his discourse begged leave to offer a new scheme of matrimony, which he believed and hoped would be beneficial. And on obtaining leave, he proposed:

That one man in the company should be selected as president; that this president should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret all the communications that should be forwarded to him in his official department that night; and that each unmarried gentleman and lady in company should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it place the person's name who they wished to marry; then hand it to the president for inspection, and if any gentleman and lady had reciprocally chosen each other the president was to inform each of the results; & those who had not been reciprocal in their choice should have their choice kept entirely secret.

After the appointment of the president, the communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and it was found that twelve young gentlemen and ladies had made reciprocal choices;—but who they had chosen, remained a secret to all but themselves and the president. The conversation changed, and the company respectively retired.

Now hear the conclusion. I was passing through the same place on the 14th of March following, & was informed that eleven of the twelve matches had been solemnized, and that the young gentlemen of eight couples of the eleven, had declared that their dissidence was so great that they certainly should not have addressed their respective wives, if the above scheme had not been introduced.—Gentlemen under 20 and ladies under 15, were excluded as unmarriageable.

Boston, July 5.

Fishing extraordinary.—As a gentleman was angling last Thursday in the Mill Dam, Westchester, he accidentally threw his line across a strong white duck, which suddenly turning round, twisted the gut about her own neck, and fixed the hook of the dropper fly in her own breast.

Thus entangled & hooked, she soon broke off the gut above the dropper, and sailed down the stream, with the end fly trailing behind her. She had not proceeded far before a trout apparently about 1. 1-2lb. weight took the fly effectually. Then commenced a struggle the most extraordinary that ever was witnessed—a duck at the dropper, & a large trout at the end fly! Whenever the trout exerted itself the terror of the duck evidently gave way, & suffered herself at last to be drawn under some bushes, where the shortness of the gut did not allow the trout to shelter himself in his retreat, and the duck to remain on the surface at the same time. The duck's head was drawn repeatedly under water, by chance however, the gut got across a branch, which hung downwards into the water, and the trout taking advantage of the purchase which this gave her, dragged her opponent from his hole, and compelled him to shew his head above water. Then it became a contest of life or death; the trout was in the last agonies and the duck evidently in a very weak state, when the gut gave way, and suffered them to part each his own way.

A Negro Girl Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase A NEGRO GIRL about 10 or 12 years of age. For such an one, well recommended, a liberal price will be given.

John Thompson.

June 27.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXIV.

ANNAPOLES, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1816.

No. 30.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the New-York Courier.
COMMUNICATED.

A superficial observer would take the citizens of New-York, to be the most humane & tender-hearted people under the sun. Their humanity seems to embrace the whole human family, (except ourselves.) as the sun encircles the globe. Tell them of some calamity which has befallen the nation of France, and you will hear them bewail his fate as if he were a brother. If a French peasant is oppressed by his haughty landlord, what indignation will they display towards the rich oppressor, & what pity for the poor oppressed! Marshal Ney, & others, were lately exonerated for treason, and such was the feeling which was excited among the democrats, that I looked for a crusade against Louis XVIII. Now this might lead one to think our countrymen very humane, if we did not know that these same sympathetic souls have witnessed, with a horrid indifference, the murder of a revolutionary patriot, an officer of distinction, by a mob of Baltimore! With indifference, did I say—say, with horrid satisfaction. A patriot, not murdered for treason, but for the defence of the liberty of the press, in a republic! Again, when they read of the poor and oppressed people of Ireland; they are absolutely thrown into a fit of the jitters, & all the democratic editors.

Lament in rhyme, lament in prose,
With salt tears trickling down the nose.
This would excite my admiration, if these same men did not behold with savage inhumanity, the grey-haired soldiers of the revolution,
Begging thro' lands their valor won."

One of those revolutionary soldiers, who had lost all to save his country, once entered a democratic meeting office, & asked a few cents "for charity's sake." The editor at that moment reciting, with tears in his eyes, "There came to the poor exile of Erin"—Tender-hearted man!

He could so feelingly weep for the suffering of a stranger, what do you think, his feelings were to see before him his own fellow citizen; an old soldier; a soldier who fought and bled for our freedom for seven long years; a soldier who was rugged and grey, and emaciated with hunger; a soldier who bared his bosom and stripped his arm to show the scars which he received at Bunker Hill, and Gilford, and Germantown; I say, what do you think were the feelings of this Editor? A! gentle reader! he ordered him to retire, else he would have him put in the alms-house, or prosecuted as a vagabond! If Mr. Cobbett informs us that an English lord prosecuted a peasant for shooting a hare, what indignation! what rage does this dreadful story excite in New-York!—The National Advocate did, fairly weeps, and wails, and gnashes his teeth! He mourns the lot of the poor peasant most dolorfully, and curses "o'er and o'er again" all the lords upon the face of the earth. Now, if he feels so tenderly for the sufferings of an Englishman, how much more do you think he would feel for a fellow-citizen! But, gentle reader, I declare to you, & I call this city, nay, heaven to witness, that this same man, and nearly all his party, are this moment witnessing a more cruel opposition of a citizen, by a haughty mayor, with utter indifference, if not with satisfaction, and he says not a word against it, but by his silence gives sanction to the oppression!

Is this not strange? If the mayor of London should order a poor widow, with a family of orphans, to close her shop, and at the same time allow all the men in London to keep theirs open, how much is he likely to shed, in abusing that mayor! but the mayor of New-York does this, and not a democratic voice is lifted up against him! Is this strange? Yes—it is "a passing strange."

If the ladies of New-York—tender souls! were to read Mrs. Ush-

er's story in a novel, or see it performed at the theatre, how would they turn up their pretty eye-balls—"like Niobe all tears!" How pathetically would they lament the fate of the oppressed widow and her innocent orphans! And how would they execrate the barbarous, the unjust, the haughty, the wicked, the tyrannical mayor who oppressed them. But the reality is exhibited before them this moment, and, I believe, that it gives them no uneasiness whatever. They weep daily for poor Constance, in Marmion; for Zulika, in the Bride of Abysos; for the wife of Byron's Corsair, &c. but alas! they seem to have no tears for a real sufferer! Is not this strange? Yes it is "passing strange."

COMMUNICATED.
DEMOCRACY UNVEILED.

Cobbett (the Anglo-American Editor) who is now the political Mentor of the United States, makes the following impudent remark in his late Register—"I see, much often than I could wish, very exaggerated praise bestowed on the memory of General Washington!" The editor of the Columbian, applauds him, by saying, that this impudent remark "is worthy of Cato or Brutus or Franklin!" And pray what is this exaggerated praise, which Cobbett and the Columbian see often than they wish?—Why, sooth, we call Washington "the father of our country!" Therefore, take notice, republicans and democrats and federalists, you are no longer to call Washington the father of his country, because Mr. Cobbett does not wish it! As Cobbett's will seems to be law, he ought to publish fully what he does wish and what he does not wish, in order that we may do nothing hereafter to offend him. I heard an honest democrat (who knew nothing about the real sentiments of his leaders) say, that Cobbett would be execrated by every democrat for the above remark, and that every one who had subscribed for his paper, would withdraw his name, and in no way contribute to its support. Honest soul!—he did not know that the demagogues, for whom he had voted annually, were precisely of Cobbett's opinion, and would support him more zealously than ever, in consequence of this slander against the founder of our republic; the father of our country.

The people will behold all this with indifference, and at the next election vote for these very demagogues; and many a democrat is now sweating in his fields, to earn money to pay for Cobbett's slander against Washington, to whom he owes his fields and his freedom! "Ye Gods! it doth amaze me!"

A Soldier of Washington. [Ibid.]

The Fifteen Hundred Dollars Salary which our money-loving Democratic Congressmen voted themselves does not appear to be altogether approved of by their friends in Kentucky, if one may judge from the resolves which follow:

Lexington, (Ky.) June 28.

RESOLUTIONS,

Adopted by a portion of the citizens of Fayette County, living in the bounds of Capt. Kidd's Company, 42d Regt.

Solemnly impressed with a sense of our duty to our fellow citizens, our children and posterity, we hold it our high privilege to express, without restraint, our sentiments upon all the measures of our national and state legislatures. We believe that civil government was instituted to PROTECT THE RIGHTS AND FURTHER THE INTERESTS OF THE CITIZENS AT LARGE: & NOT TO GRATIFY THE CUPIDITY OR AMBITION OF THOSE THEY MAY ELECT TO OFFICE. And whilst we regard our representatives as elected for peculiar merit; and therefore entitled to peculiar respect, we can never permit any invasion of our Constitution, however minute, to pass by without a determined and persevering opposition. The history of civil government plainly informs us, that it has ever been the POLICY OF THOSE IN POWER TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SUPINNESS AND WANT OF CONCERT IN THE PEOPLE, TO SADDLE THEM

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There are many Democratic papers, and among the rest, the National Intelligencer, which are constantly filled with gross and disgusting eulogies upon Jefferson and Madison, but preserve a studied &

prudent silence with respect to Washington.

The Federalists on the other hand, without a single exception, have ever cherished the memory of Washington with veneration. No Federalist ever slandered his name, or paid a Foreigner for libelling him in his grave. Faction is the bane of republics. Regardless of every principle of right or wrong, of piety or morals, it sticks at nothing for the accomplishment of its purposes.

Now it attacks government, and laws; next Religion and its ministers are assailed, & finally the church and the altar would be prostrated in the dust if Faction could prevail & build itself upon their ruins.

From the Democratic Press of July 10.

The death warrant.—With feelings the most solemn and impressive the most awful, we take up our pen to inform the public that the last act required by our constitution and laws has been consummated.—The life of a human being is declared forfeited to the community, and it is decreed he shall die;—that he shall be put to death, and that, that death shall be public, violent and ignominious.

The fatal warrant is arrived, and declares, that between the hours of 10 and 2 on SATURDAY the 10th DAY of AUGUST, the sentence of the law be executed.—What anguish of heart! what agony of soul! what bitterness of re-

pentance is his, who, yet but in the 23d year of his age, in the morning of his days is thus to be cut off!—The king of terrors comes before him in his most terrific form. Let the solemn stillness, the decorous deportment of every human being show that while they detest the crime, their hearts are not hardened against but melt with pity for the condemned criminal. Forgive, as ye hope to be forgiven!—He who was greatly tempted has fallen!—How many would have fallen under similar temptations and trials. Be ye therefore charitable to the miserable man who is about to pour forth his very life's blood as an atonement for his crime. Oh, be not even content to forgive him—let your prayers mingle with his and together ascend to the throne of the living God in behalf of this wretched young man. Would to that God that he had fallen in battle—that when his bosom was bared to meet his country's foes, some vigorous arm had struck him to the earth to rise no more.

But it was otherwise ordained by that mysterious Providence who presides over the destinies of all.—The bullets passed him harmless from the hottest of the fight he returned unharmed to the bosom of his country—of his family. O! may the Being that tempers the wind to the shorn Lamb, bind up their broken hearts and sustain their fainting souls in this their hour of bitterest affliction—he returned exulting and full of hope, he looked forward to length of days—short sighted mortal, his eye saw not into futurity, his ear heard not the decree which had gone forth; crime so atrocious entered not into his imagination, therefore he foresaw not the dreadful retribution he had to make, the shameful death he had to suffer let justice be done; let the laws be obeyed; let the warrant be executed; but let all be done in sober sadness and with due solemnity.—

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Let us not forget that the victim is a man, that we are also frail human beings and that it becomes us not to pride ourselves in our strength nor to steel our hearts against one who is bowed down by adversity; who, covered with sorrow as with a garment, is chained to the very earth; whose days, whose very hours are numbered, and who is about to appear before the Judgment seat of God, the Father Almighty, who readeth the hearts of men, and who hath been graciously pleased to promise not only forgiveness but Salvation and Life Eternal to him that truly repented.

Whatever feelings therefore of hostility may have been cherished, whatever sentiments of revenge or hatred may have been entertained, however clamorous may have been the cries of justice, all should now subside, for all are about to be exonerated by the blood of the unhappy man who has excited them. He that hath shed man's blood by man will

have his blood shed. The Murderer and the Murderer will soon sleep the sleep of death together—may their sins be forgiven them and together may they rise to life everlasting.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins, of Anne Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion; had on when he absconded a new black fur'd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had other cloathing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of a Mr. Richd Higgins, living in Prince George's county, as likewise a mother and several sisters residing either in George town, or Washington City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins' property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any gaol so that I get him again.

David Ridgely.

Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned harbouring said negro at their peril.

10.—The editors of the Federal Republican, Frederick-Town Herald, and National Intelligencer, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account to this office.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 13th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter.

THE ESTATE OF FRANCIS WHITE, deceased, on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, consisting of part of a tract of land, called "Linnicum's Walks"—a tract called "Darkne's converted into Eight," and part of a tract called "Hammond's Right," containing in the whole about 104 acres. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who are disposed to purchase will view the same previous to the sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser to give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon. On the satisfaction of the sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

Possession of the above property not to be given until the 1st of December next.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

2, 1816.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 24th, 1816.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland and a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-Town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town.

By order,

Jona. Pinkney, Cashier.

George & John Barber,

Have just received a supply of
Summer Hats,
New-England Shoes,
Herrings & Shad,
Oils & Paints,
And a fresh supply of Corn.

June 27.

Sale of Land.

The subscriber being appointed trustee by the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying certain land, mortgaged by Richard Brown, late of St. Mary's county, to Richard Mafin, deceased, will offer at public sale, in Leonardtown, on the second day of the next August court for that county, the laid mortgaged premises. This land is supposed to consist of several hundred acres, lies on Clement's Bay, in St. Mary's county, has on it such improvements as are common in that part of the country, and possesses all the advantages of a situation on navigable water. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay the whole amount of the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the satisfaction of the sale by the subscriber; and on such payment will receive from the trustee a deed regularly executed, conveying all the right, title, and interest, of the mortgagor, and of the heirs of the mortgagee, in and to the laid land.

H. H. Chapman, Trustee.

July 4, 1816.

4

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 25, 1816

Federal Republican Tickets.
For the Second Congressional District.
John C. Herbert.

For Members of the Assembly.
Thomas Hood,
Brion J. Worthington,
Jacob Franklin, jun.
Charles W. Hanson.

ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.
FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Charles S. Ridgely,
Daniel Murray.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Col. Ezekiel Richardson,
Robert Hart.

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S.
Francis M. Hall,
Edward H. Calvert.

FOR FREDERICK
Major John Graham,
Roger B. Taney.

FOR TALBOT.
John Leeds Kerr,
Allen Bowie.

FOR CAROLINE.
William Petter,
George Reed.

FOR KENT.
Dr. Morgan Brown,
Capt. Frederick Boyer.

FOR CECIL.
Dr. James Seanlan,
James Janney.

FOR ALLEGANY.
William McMahan,
William Hickey.

FOR CHARLES.
Clement Dorsey,
Nicholas Stoneystreet.

FOR ST. MARY'S.
Raphael Neale,
Col. James Forrest.

FOR CALVERT.
Richard Grahame,
Benjamin Gray.

It is the more incumbent on the Federalists to use every possible exertion at the approaching election, as success will prostrate every endeavour of democracy for five years, if not for ever. Nothing too is easier than to triumph, provided the same or even a smaller majority be obtained, than we have enjoyed for a number of successive years. It is true, that our antagonists are exerting an uncommon degree of industry, fraud and bribery; but the clean hands and honest consciences with which the Federalists appeal to the people for their sanction and preference, will do more for them than all the artifice and corruption of the other side. They have only to refer the voters to their past experience, their present suffering, and an anticipation of the future, to work every effect that is desirable. To go back but two or three years—what has been done in that time to the public injury?

As for the past, the nation has been exhausted by the wanton captures and confiscations of Boussard, which unresisted and almost uncomplained of. It has been further oppressed by embargoes and commercial restrictions of varied forms and long duration, imposed under disingenuous pretenses, and injurious only to ourselves. Then war was declared for seamen's rights, two' peace was made without even noticing them in the treaty, which moreover, has left the British in possession of part of our ancient territory.

At present we are labouring under heavy taxes, imposed upon every thing that the most unfeeling and grasping ingenuity of finance thinks worthy of being taken hold of. Commerce is nearly at an end, and without the hope of speedy recovery. The country is flooded with a paper currency, and in the total absence of specie, Congress have passed a law requiring duties and taxes to be paid in that medium, after the 20th of February next. Meanwhile they have converted themselves into a body of pensioners, with each a salary of 1500 dollars per annum. The people's most important right of choosing a chief magistrate for themselves, is snatched from them by the members of Congress, in defiance of the plain and express provisions of the constitution, and less than a majority of those usurpers were drilled and worked upon by two or three daring Virginians, have absolutely palmed James Monroe upon for the next President. And who is James Monroe? The man removed from office by the immortal Washington, for a flagrant and long continued breach of important duties—the man returned to Congress as a present public defaulter to the treasury—the man who ran away from the enemy at Bladensburg, scammed into the woods with Madison, and left the seat of government, and the public archives a prey to the enemy's torches—the man, finally, who was the instrument of paying the infamous Henry a bribe of 50,000 dollars.

Nor has the well-wisher to his country much encouragement from hope for the future. A more compact and gallant system of taxation, and a relentless and cruel military conscription, are not only held in reserve, but openly threatened—of the latter, of which Monroe is not only the patron but the contriv-

or, it is impossible to entertain a degree of abhorrence equal to its odious provisions and enactments. The religious principles which God has planted in the heart, are subverted and disregarded. The peaceable Quaker is to be torn from his family and his home, and if he will not shoulder a musket and bayonet, he is condemned to the miserable slavery of a camp drudge.

The right of the state executives to order out the militia is abolished, and authority is to be given to the President to act without their assistance. Men whose delicate habits, bodily debility, or insuperable aversion to the severities and society of a camp, would keep them at home, are to be pronounced deserters, and rendered liable to the punishment of death, in case of their not mustering when called upon. And such is the ardor with which this plan is produced and reproduced, that it may be safely said, that a law it will become. So anxious are the prevailing party to get complete control of the purse and the sword of the nation, that they are impatient at the delay required in breaking down by degrees the natural repugnance with which the daring design inspires others. After they once clutch them, it is not to be expected they will lose much time in making use of them, in the true style of Knights Errant. They doubtless mean to have another bout with England, or to go to war with Spain.

He who gives himself the trouble of a slight meditation upon these circumstances, of the truth of which the greatest sceptic cannot raise a doubt, will not fail to be convinced of the danger and folly of adding Maryland to the power of such a pernicious faction. Deeply indeed must its voters be infatuated, and past redemption their error, if they will cowardly become the dupes and slaves of such task-masters. But it is impossible—the crimes of Democracy have too recently awoken the patriotic solicitude and determined exertion of the state, to check and keep them down, to admit the supposition of a relapse at this momentous point of time.

We perceive in the last Hagerstown "Torch Light," the following article.

ATTENTION.

"We do not believe the charge exhibited against our truly and well beloved, *Old Friend*, Major Martin Kershner, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, of July 4th, 1816. An *Old Man*, is challenged to publish the Year and Nays, as they appear in the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates, of the state of Maryland, for 1797; when the Bill, in favor of *Universal Suffrage*, passed that branch of the Legislature 30 to 21.

"Many Democratic Voters."
Washington county, July 13th, 1816."

We refer "Many Democratic Voters," to the Votes and Proceedings, Nov. Session, 1797, page 96, where they will find the following members, all professing great regard for the poor man's rights, arrayed in the negative, against the passage of the bill in question:

Levi Hollingsworth,
Wallace,
Judge Nicholson,
C. Frazier,
Upton Bruce,
Smith,
MARTIN KERSHNER,
John Buchanan,
Judge Clarke, and
Benjamin Tomlinson.

For the Maryland Gazette.

An important election approaches. On the first Monday of September the freemen of this state will have to decide, whether to continue the old, and weak, and miserable Senate, whose

time is about to expire, or to elect in their place, men of more wisdom, virtue and integrity. Much has been said, and much will be said, upon this subject. Many reasons might be given why federal electors should be chosen by the counties, in preference to their opponents. I shall confine myself to one which is conclusive. If the senate be democratic, so also will be the house of delegates. The same counties which chose democratic electors will chose democratic delegates. Indeed, it is probable that the federalists, if defeated in September, would no longer make a struggle. If both branches of the legislature be democratic, the influence of the smaller counties in the legislature will be entirely destroyed. The

federalists, cry out shame upon those who passed the law, and members of both parties have been dismissed from Congress for voting in favour of this bill.

I admit that the measure was in itself

highly wrong, to vote an increase of

their pay, at a time when taxes, to an

enormous amount, were necessary; and

afterwards to refuse to raise the salaries

of other officers of government; was

highly censurable. Still, however, I

must say, that it seems to me most

strange in democrats to pretend to

make such a fuss about this bill, when

they approve and support acts infinitely

more reprehensible, and men who

have been guilty of much worse con-

duct. Will any body pretend to say

that it is worse to pay to a Congress-

man twelve, fifteen, or twenty dollars

per day, than it was to pay out of the

national treasury the enormous sum of

fifty thousand dollars to the infamous

John Henry? Will any man pretend

to say, that the members of Congress

ought not to have increased their pay

and yet that the public money should

be wasted as it is in paying printers

and other persons employed to justify

the measures of administration? Yet

more, will any man say that it was fla-

gantly wrong in the members of Con-

gress to vote for the law, but at the

same time no body ought to blame Pre-

ident Madison for "approving" of it

when, by giving to it his negative, it would have been defeated? Yes—the President could have prevented this increase of the pay of members of Congress. He is therefore more to blame than any member of Congress, and yet we do not hear these democrats, who pretend to dislike this law, say one word against the President for approving of it. Such men can strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. Let them give up the President, or say no more about this law.

A WRITER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

An article, signed "Asbury," has made its appearance in most of the democratic papers. Blest spirit! thy rest with thy God mortals cannot disturb! or how would thy soul be grieved to see thy venerable name prostituted to induce attention, and give currency, to the vilest malignancy and the most unblushing falsehood! That the federal party wish an established church! Can any human being believe it? Is there a single man in Maryland, whose mind is so blinded by the fascination of party as to receive as true a charge so absurd and wicked? My fellow citizens, can you believe that the federal party, which embraces every variety of religions, *Methodists, Roman Catholics, Quakers, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, &c.* can entertain a wish to establish the episcopal church, or the church of any other religious denomination? Do you think federalists wish any more than democrats, to subject themselves to the payment of dues to a church of which they are not members? or even if any individual were so devoted to his particular religion as to wish it established, do you, or can you believe the federal party will unite in the gratification of his wishes?

The attempt to gain credit to such an egregious imposture, could only flow from men ready to practise every deception on the public, and who think the people are such credulous fools as to receive as true whatever they assert, however unreasonable and absurd in nature, and however unsupported by facts.

The charge against the federalists of wishing to establish monarchy in this country is equally false and malicious. Jefferson in his letter to *Mazzini*, charged Washington with being a monarchist, and under British influence. The same charge has been made a thousand times against many of his most distinguished co-temporaries & disciples—men, whose labours in the field and cabinet, predominantly contributed to the establishment of the liberty we enjoy, and our present glorious but much abused constitution. It is not, then, to be expected that his followers at this day will escape the odious imputation. The democrats, eager after office and power, are regardless of the means by which they can obtain their object. Truth, religion, honor, sincerity and fair dealing, are banished from their moral code. Deception, hypocrisy, finesse and falsehood, are their common weapons. My fellow citizens, be on your guard! Be not led astray by the serpent wiles of democracy. In its struggle for power, it will assume any and every shape or colour that will recommend it to favour and support. But once quietly and firmly seated in power, they will cast aside the veil that conceals their duplicity, and boldly appear, as they are, the ready advocates of every species of wrong and oppression. The more mischievous their intent, the more disinterested, friendly and conciliatory they would appear.

A VOTER.

Prince George's County.

I am told, too, that an alteration of the same kind, was wanted in Allegany, to prevent people from travelling 30 or 40 miles in order to give their votes; the people of Allegany will no doubt remember it.

A FEDERALIST.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The late law for increasing the pay of members of Congress, has excited considerable clamour in the nation. It is true, indeed, that the papers in the pay of administration, have endeavoured to stop the noise which is made upon this subject, and to induce us to believe, that the thing is not quite so bad as it seems to be. Notwithstanding this, however, very many democrats, as well as the great body of the federalists, cry out shame upon those who passed the law, and members of both parties have been dismissed from Congress for voting in favour of this bill.

I admit that the measure was in itself highly wrong, to vote an increase of

their pay, at a time when taxes, to an

enormous amount, were necessary; and

afterwards to refuse to raise the salaries

of other officers of government; was

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That the federal party wish an established church! Can any human being believe it? Is there a single man in Maryland, whose mind is so blinded by the fascination of party as to receive as true a charge so absurd and wicked?

first or last, though I was behind before.

The democratic sages, in most of their measures since their "second war for independence," might not unappropriately, adopt the remark of the Hibernians for their motto. They were behind in acceding to the policy of supporting a navy so long as they could excite prejudice against federalists by opposing it; but they are first now in their eagerness to increase it beyond all federal example. They could never yield their opposition to a provisional army of which Hamilton was the commander, even when predatory war was actually ravaging our commerce. But they are now first in favour of much larger force during undisturbed peace. They were behind in approving of moderate taxation, to save the resources of the nation; but they are first to devise and enforce a system of extortion when the country is exhausted. —They were last to admit the right of search; but first to abandon every measure to resist it. They formerly opposed and destroyed the old national bank, for its anti-republican tendency; but are the first to charter a new one without a single republican feature. And lastly, they were ever distinguished for their hatred to Great Britain; and now at last they have consented to disgrace and impoverish their own country to gratify her ambition and avarice, so that even in their love of England they may now be said to be "first at last, though they were behind before."

From the New York Evening Post.

Advertisement extra. — A few days since, a number of office-seekers, well mounted, left this city for Washington, in eager pursuit of the office of Marshal, for this district. Not meeting with the President there, they clapped spur to, and hastened off to his country-seat in Virginia, via Bladensburg. Since then, they have not been heard of; and as it is believed the President will send off some half a score of them with a "flea in their ear," it is not unlikely they may have got bewildered, and missed the way back. Any information of them, therefore, will be thankfully received at the Wigwam.

Phil. paper.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

St. Louis, June 15 — **Indian News.** — It is conjectured that the Indians who have committed the late depredations at the Boone Lick settlements, are a party of Sacks and Winchagoes who were returning from an expedition against some tribes of Missouri Indians, with whom they are at war. Treaties will not bind these people, fear will only restrain them. Incidents in the proceedings of Brigadier General Smith fully illustrate this assertion. The General with about 1000 regular troops ascended to Rock river a few weeks ago to erect a fort; he chose a position on Rock Island, the most commanding spot in that quarter, and immediately commenced. The Indian chiefs pressed him to desist, declaring that they could not be responsible for the conduct of their young warriors, who disapproved building a fort in their neighbourhood; the Gen. treated them civilly but went on with the work, and no doubt by this time has a fortress of great strength completed. A person who left there a few days ago, represent the Indians as friendly, and much attached to General Smith, who was preparing to ascend to Prairie du Chien to erect a strong fort in their neighbourhood.

Three hundred of the rifle regiment have sailed from Belle Fountain to join him.

Nicholas Boulvin, Esq. the Indian Agent resident at Prairie du Chien, informs us, that the remaining hostile bands of the Winnebago and Paleavoine nations may be expected shortly to treat with the Commissioners.

Several white men have been lately murdered by the Pawnee and Osage Indians. The Pawnees justify the act as defending their hunting grounds from the whites. Both the Osage & Pawnees declare that the few whites who visit their country as hunters, kill more Buffalo in one year than would support both their nations, (containing 10,000 persons) for the same period.

It is said that 5000 Buffaloes were killed last fall to procure one boat load of tallow. It is a well known fact, that thousands of those animals are killed for the sake of their tongues & tallow.

The Osages complain that settlements are forming in the midst of their hunting country, 500 miles west of the Mississippi. This is about half way to the Spanish villages in Mexico.

Resolved, That while we are disposed to overlook errors of judgment in our rulers, so long as we believe them honestly endeavouring to promote our welfare, we cannot forgive a wanton sacrifice of our interest to their own private emolument.

Resolved, That we believe the measure in every view wrong and unjustifiable, but that we consider

it peculiarly reprehensible, at the present time, when we are but just recovering from the pressure of an expensive war.

Resolved, That we consider it criminal, silently and tamely to submit to it, since a quiet acquiescence in one imposition, only paves the way for other outrages still more daring.

Resolved, That we cherish the anxious hope, that this highly important subject may excite the attention and provoke the animadversion of our fellow-citizens in every section of the Union.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be subscribed by the chairman and secretary, and that the editors of the Albany Advertiser, Albany Argus, Montgomery Monitor and Montgomery Republican, be requested to publish them.

SETH WETMORE, Chairman.
A. Conklin, Secretary.

THE FINE ARTS!

We have just had the pleasure to receive Part I of Vol 1 of "Delaplaine's Repository of the Lives and Portraits of Distinguished American Characters," and we hasten to announce its publication, because we know there are many persons who, like ourselves, were painfully apprehensive that owing to the want of encouragement, the want of funds, or some other cause, this national publication would not appear. It is three years since Mr D. has devoted himself and all his means, with the most persevering industry, to the accomplishment of this desirable work; and we are now gratified in the belief that it will be accomplished in the spirit in which it was commenced. We have not now time to speak of the style and execution of the several Portraits in the present number, but pressed as we are for time and room, we cannot deny ourselves the gratification to call public attention to the busts of WASHINGTON and HAMILTON.

They are executed in Mr. Leney's very best manner: that of Hamilton is uncomparably fine. Those two Portraits are worth the price of the whole number. The paper is good, and the Typographical part, which is executed by Mr. Brown, does him great credit. We hesitate not to recommend this National Work to the patronage of the nation. Pride, patriotism, and a love of the Fine Arts, unite as motives to cherish this valuable publication.

Conditions of this work—Price, in dollars, 2 50.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, after a long & distressing illness, Mr. David R. Geddes.

Proposals for Publishing.

FAMILIAR, PLAIN AND EASY EXPLANATION

OF THE

LAWS OF WILLS AND CODICILS,

AND OF THE

LAWS OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

and also the Rules, whereby Estates, both Real and Personal, Descend, & are to be Distributed, in case no Will be made. With Instructions to every one to make his own Will; the necessary Form for that purpose; and the Forms of other Instruments relative to the Estates of Decedated Persons. The whole written as much as possible without the use of Law Words or Terms.

Clover and West.

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. George Wells, and opposite the city tavern, Church street, where they will sell, and intend keeping an assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Confectionaries, &c.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Physicians and others, will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

July 25.

1

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Sunday night the 21st instant, a Black HORSE, about fourteen hands high; he has no perceptible brand; large body, slim neck; the hair where the breeching has rubbed him, is blacker than any other part; his hocks much broken, blood all round. I will give thirty dollars for apprehending horse and thief, or fifteen dollars for the horse, delivered to the subscriber living in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS BROWN.

July 25th, 1816. 3w.

Coach & Harness Making.

JONATHAN HUTTON. Respectfully informs his friends that he still continues the above business, at his old stand in Corn-Hill street, where all orders for work from the country are promptly attended to. He has a second hand GIG in complete repair, well calculated for use in the country, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms. Persons wanting work done in his shop will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, June 27. 6w.

NEW GOODS.

Warfield & Ridgely,

Have just received, and offer for sale, a variety of British, French, India & German goods, of the latest importations, purchased on reasonable terms, consisting of

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, British & India Nankeen, White & Coloured Marseilles, Vesting, Striped Florentines, White & Colour, ed Jans, Bonnibetts assorted, Canton & India Crapes, Jacomet and Cambic Muslin, Fincry, Figured and Striped do, Lenado India Mul Mul and Bookdo, Ladies and Gentlemen's Black and White Silk Hose, do, do, White and Black Cotton do 6-4-7-8 and 8-8 Sills and Sterno Bordered Shawls, Black Florentine vesting, Florence, Senchaws and plaid Silk assorted, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Fans, 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linen, 5-4 Shirting and Sheetings, 3-4 7-8 4-4 5-4 India and Domestic Checks, Chintz, Calicoes and Dainties, White and Brown Tickledubus, Brown Birlaps, Hessians.

Also a good selection of

LIVERPOOL & QUEENS WARE,

as likewise a general assortment of

Hardware and Groceries.

Also, Spades, Hoes, Grass, Grain & Bramble Scythes, Reap-Hooks, Sickle Stones, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms; those wishing to buy cheap bargains may do so, by giving them a call.

May 23. 11.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

June 25, 1816.

On application by petition of John Gaiter and Edward Gaiter, administrators of MARY GAITHER, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gassaway, Reg. Wills.

A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Gaiter, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the twenty-fifth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 25th day of June, 1816.

John Gaiter, 5 Admrs.

Edward Gaiter.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

June 25, 1816.

On application by petition of Anderson Warfield, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of Richard Higgins, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of A. A. County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 25th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1816.

Anderson Warfield, Adm'r.

De Bonis Non W. A.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to sale, Friday the 26th July, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of John Parrot, in the Swamp. All the personal estate of the said Parrot, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. &c. Terms of 10 dollars a month for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchaser giving bond with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the whole of the purchase money is paid, a good deed will be given by the subscriber. At the same time and place will be sold, a part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. &c. The terms of fair, for all sums under twenty dollars the calf will be required, for that and all sums over, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bonds or notes, with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, Jr.

Executor.

July 25.

* The Editor of the Federal Gazette will please insert this advertisement twice a week, till the day of sale, and forward his account to this office for collection.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Crutchley & Phillips, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

Persons having claims against the said firm, are requested to call on Joseph Crutchley for settlement, & those indebted are also called upon for the payment of their balances, by

Joseph Crutchley.

Indian Landing, July 25. 3w.

* Rock Island, a beautiful and extensive body of rich land, covered with valuable timber; it is situated above the mouth of Rock river. This island is represented to be six miles long and from one to one and a half miles broad, one of the most healthy islands on the Mississippi.

May 25, 1816.

Old Pallafox,

Got by General Washington's imported and celebrated Jack, Knight of Malta, will cover Mares the present season, at ten dollars each and one dollar to the groom, at Mr. Carroll's farm near the city of Annapolis.

May 25, 1816.

Samuel Parrot, Esq.

July 4.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE BATTLE OF BLADENSBURG.
An imitation of Campbell's "Heen-Linden."

BY A LADY.

On Bladensburg the sun shone bright,
When Britain's troops first came in sight;
And every one foretold a fight,
Should end in death or victory.

But long our land shall see that day,
When lead with lead and fire dismay,
Our valiant bands soon flew the way
Cover'd with dust and infamy.

When first by drum and trumpet's sound
Our warrior's march'd to battle ground,
Not one in all the ranks was found
Who did not strut most manfully.

Too soon their boasted courage flew,
Rots, Thornton, Cockburn met their eyes;
Trust me, I was not with glad surprise
Our heroes mark'd these mucky.

And fainter yet their courage grew,
When Rots's vengeful crew
Their hand grenades and rockets threw
Diluting our fam'd soldiery.

'Tis eve, and lo the flight is o'er,
Our general's men are seen no more,
They're gone to 'tide far distant thore,
They dare not face the enemy.

On, on, ye chicken hearted knaves,
Ye're only made for Jenny's slaves,
He only who his country favs,
Shall live renown'd in history.

Oh Washington, we blets thy name,
Thine was a race of deathless fame;
Had it shun beheld thy country's flame,
Thy sun had set in misery.

THE STAR OF
"THE LEGION OF HONOUR."

BY LOIS BYRD.

Star of the brave!—whose beam hath shined
Such glory o'er the quiet and dead—
Thou radiant and adored deceit!
Which millions ruled in arms to greet,
Wild meteor of immortals' birth!
Why rise in Heaven to sit on earth?

Souls of slain heroes formed thy rays;
Eternity hafted through thy blazys;
The music of the mortal sphere
Was fame on high, and honour here;
And thy light broze on human eyes,
Like a volcano of the skies.

Like lava rolled thy stream of blood,
And swept down empires with its flood;
Earth rocked beneath thee to her base,
As thou didst lighten through all space!
And the sun grew dim in air
And set while thou wert dwelling there.

Before thee tofe, and with thee grew,
A rainbow of the loveliest hue,
Of three bright colours, each divine,
And fit for that celestial sign,
For Pro dom's hand had blended them,
Like tints in an immortal gem.

One tint was of the sunbeam's dye;
One, the blue depth of Sappho's eyes;
One, the pure Spirit's vest of white
Had shined in radiance of its light;
The three so mingled did becom
The texture of a heavenly dream.

Star of the brave! thy ray is pale,
And darkness must again prevail;
But Ch, thou Rainbow of the free!
Our tears and blood must flow for thee,
When thy bright promise fades away,
Our life is but a load of clay.

And Freedom hallows with her tread
The silent cities of the dead;
For beautiful in death are they
Who proudly fall in her array;
And soon, Oh Goddess! may we be
For evermore with them or thee!

* The Tri-color.

From the Weekly Register.

WASHINGTON'S LETTER
ON BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

Mr. NILES.

As the enclosed may cast an additional ray of light upon the history of our country, and as all that relates to Washington, however minute, cannot fail to be particularly interesting to every citizen of independent America, and more especially, an accurate, simple and unaffected relation of an event so important in its nature and consequences as that of Braddock's defeat, dictated in the spirit of feeling and affection, by one of the most illustrious heroes, and patriots our country ever produced, I send it to you for publication and preservation in your valuable Register. This copy was found among the papers of the late Colonel Henry Fitchett, of King George county, Virginia, interred in his hand writing thus: "A copy of Col. G. Washington's letter to his mother immediately after Braddock's defeat." It will be recollect'd that Mrs. Washington, the mother of the late General, then resided at Bushfield, in Westmoreland county, on the Potowmack, the next county below King George; and also, that Mr. Samuel Washington, the General's brother, then lived next neighbour to Col. Fitchett, with whom he was in habits of intimacy and friendship. From these circumstances there can be no doubt of its authenticity.

Copy of Colonel G. Washington's letter to his mother immediately after Braddock's defeat.

HONORED MADAM,

"As I doubt not you have heard of our defeat, and perhaps you had it represented in a worse light (if possible) than it deserves, I have taken the earliest opportunity to give you some account of the engagement, as it happened, within 7 miles of the French fort, on Wednesday the 6th instant. We marched on that place without any considerable loss, being only now, and then a straggler picked up by the French and scouring Indians. When we came there we were attacked by a body of French and Indians, whose number I am certain did not exceed three hundred men. Our confidé of about 1300 well armed troops, chiefly of the English soldiers, who were struck with such a panic, that they behaved with more cowardice than it is possible to conceive. The officers behaved gallantly, in order to encourage their men, for which they suffered greatly, the losing nearly 60 killed and wounded, a large proportion out of the number we had. — The Virginia troops showed a great deal of bravery, and were nearly all killed. — For I believe out of three companies there were 30 men left alive. Captain Feycome and all his

men, down to a corporal, were killed. Capt. Ponson buried near as had a fate, for only one of his men was left. In short, the dastardly behavior of those they call regulars, exposed all others that were inclined to do their duty, to almost certain death: and at last, in despite of all the efforts of the officers, to the contrary, they broke and ran as sheep, pursued by dogs, and it was impossible to rally them.

The general was wounded, of which he died three days after. Sir Peter Hackett was killed in the field, where died many other brave officers. I luckily escaped without a wound, though I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me. Captains Orme and Morris, two of the general's aids-de-camp, were wounded early in the engagement, which rendered the duty hard upon me, as I was the only person then left to distribute the general's orders, which I was scarcely able to do, as I was not half recovered from a violent spell of sickness that confined me to my bed and a wagon for above ten days. I lay still in a weak and feeble condition, which induces me to proceed homewards, from whence I fear I shall not be able to stir until towards September."

50 Dollars Reward.

Abscended from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, on the 4th day of June,

A Negro Man.

Named HARRY BLUE, about twenty six years old, about five feet five or six inches high; which spoke to, he is rather awkward in answering; he has lost one of his upper teeth, has very thick lips and very large ankles, and turns his feet out very much, has a large star on one of his arms. It is probable he will change his name. He took with him two pair of ozenburg trowsers, and two shirts of the same, one black coat, an old for fat, one blue roundabout jacket and trowsers. I will give forty dollars if taken in Anne-Arundel county, or twenty five if taken in Baltimore county, and all reasonable expenses, if you're home to the President's Farm, with a half a mile of Annapolis; or the above reward if lodged in jail.

John Mathews.

Mrs. Whittington,

Having rented that well known Establishment in Church-street, near the Stadl house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Maria Davidson, respectfully informs the public, that she has commenced keeping a Boarding-house, & that every exertion will be made to render its character as respectable as when under the superintendance of that Lady. The situation of this property being so well known, it will suffice to observe, that it is in a central part of the City, and near the Stadl-house, which renders it convenient to members of the Legislature and Bar. Ladies and Gentlemen will be accommodated with board by the day, week, month, or year.

June 20

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States, on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, in the city of Washington, until the 21st day of September next, inclusive.

IN MARYLAND.

66. From Georgetown, by Bladensburg, Vansville, McCoy's and Elk Ridge, to Baltimore, every day, 42 miles.

Leave Baltimore every day at 5 A.M., and arrive at Washington by 1 P.M., and Georgetown by 2 P.M. Leave Georgetown every day at 5 A.M., and Washington city by 6 A.M., and arrive in Baltimore by 2 P.M.

77. From Easton, by Hillsboro', Denton, Greensboro' and Whiteleysburg, to Frederick, once a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 A.M., and arrive at Frederick on Thursday by 11 A.M. Leave Frederick every day at 2 P.M., and arrive at Washington by 7 P.M.

78. From Elton, by Swanton, Cecil Roads, Georgetown Roads, Bridgetown, Sadler's, Beaver Dam, and Nine Bridges, to Greensboro', once a week, 57 miles.

Leave Elton every Tuesday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Greensboro' on Wednesday by 10 A.M. Leave Greensboro' every Wednesday at 2 P.M., and arrive at Elton on Thursday by 6 P.M.

79. From Baltimore, by Rock Hall, to Chestertown, twice a week, 37 miles.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 5 A.M., and arrive at Chestertown by 6 P.M. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 A.M., and arrive at Baltimore by 7 P.M.

80. From Harford, to Bel-air, twice a week.

Leave Bel-air every Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A.M., and arrive at Harford by 9 A.M. Leave Harford at 10 A.M., and arrive at Bel-air by 1 P.M.

81. From Baltimore to Annapolis, twice a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 5 A.M., and arrive at Annapolis by 3 P.M. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 A.M., and arrive at Baltimore by 6 P.M.

82. From Baltimore, to Queenston, once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 5 A.M., and arrive at Queenston by 6 P.M. Leave Queenston every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 A.M., and arrive at Baltimore by 6 P.M.

83. From Queenston, by Hillsboro' and Denton, to Milford, D. once a week.

Leave Queenston every Thursday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Milford on Friday by 10 A.M. Leave Milford every Friday at 2 P.M., and arrive at Queenston on Saturday by 6 P.M.

84. From Baltimore, by Ellicott's Lower Mills, Poplartown, Lisbon and Newmarket, to Fredericktown, thrice a week, 46 miles.

Leave Baltimore every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 P.M., and arrive at Fredericktown on Thursday and Saturday at 9 A.M.

85. From Fredericktown, by Liber-ty, Union Bridge and Union T. to Westminster, once a week, 30 miles.

86. From Annapolis, by Broad Creek, Kent Island and Queenston, to Centre-ville, once a week, 31 miles.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Centre-ville by 8 P.M.

Leave Centre-ville every Wednesday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Annapolis by 8 P.M.

87. From Washington city, by Upper Marlboro', Queen Ann and Quinn's Ferry, to Annapolis, three times a week, 40 miles.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A.M., and arrive at Washington by 6 P.M.

88. From Annapolis, by Haddaway's, St. Michaels and Easton, to Cambridge, twice a week, 61 miles.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P.M., and arrive at Cambridge by 6 P.M.

Leave Cambridge every Friday at 2 P.M., and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P.M.

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